

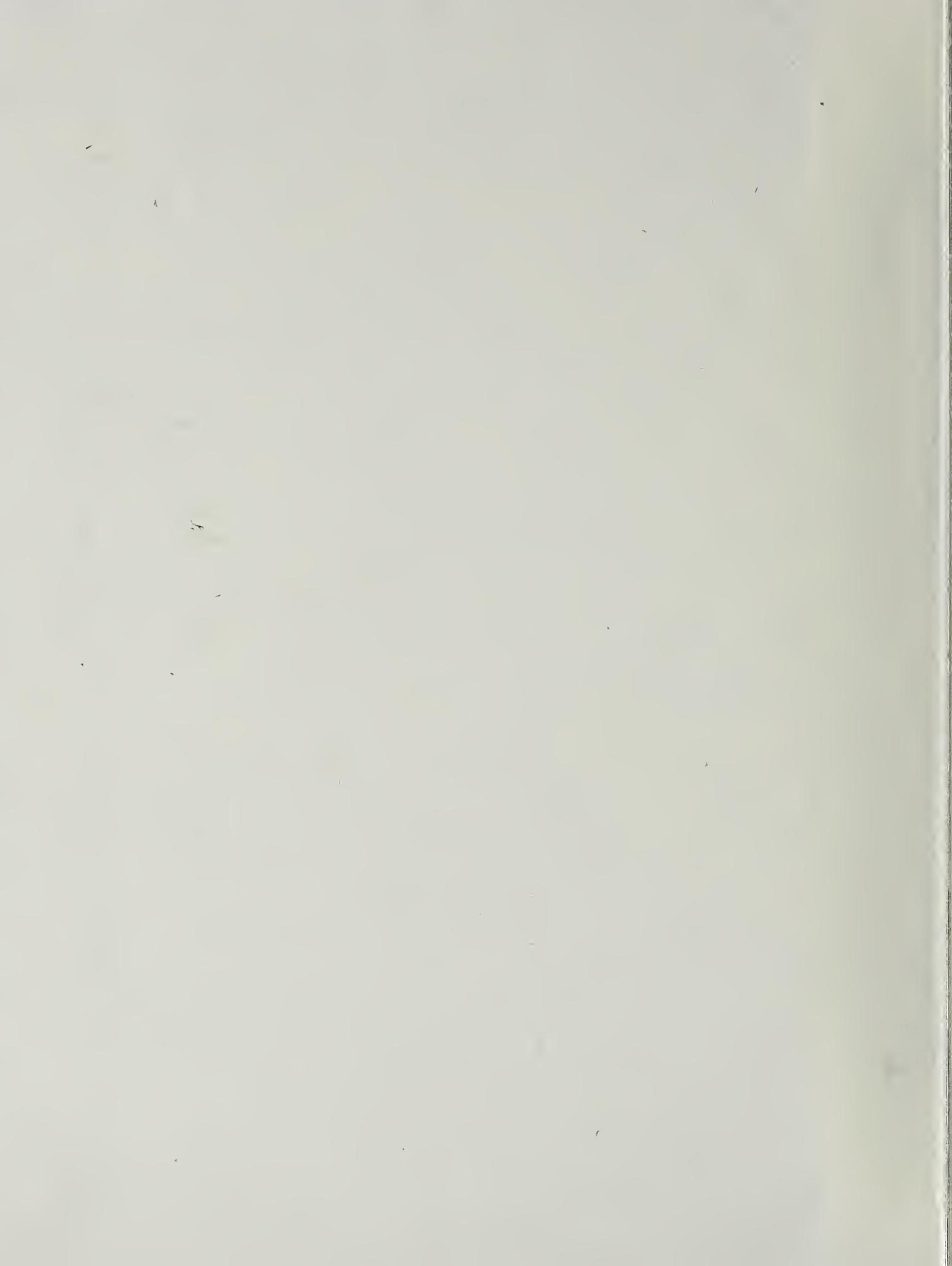
1990

CENSUS OF
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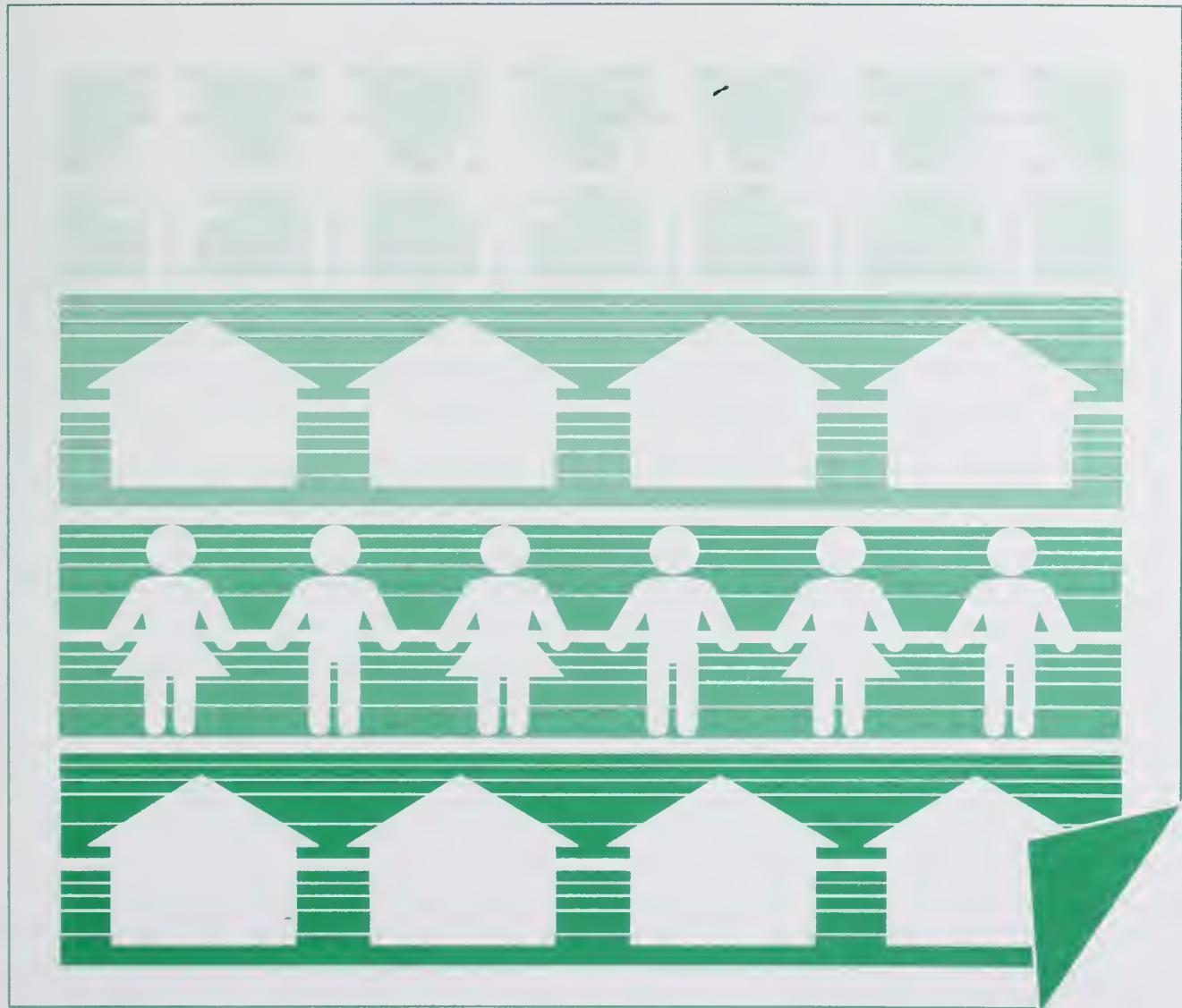


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1990 Census of Population and Housing Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas Bismarck, ND MSA

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Decennial Planning Division, **Susan M. Miskura**, Chief, coordinated and directed all census operations. **Patricia A. Berman**, Assistant Division Chief for Content and Data Products, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Tabulation and Publication Program. Other assistant division chiefs were **Robert R. Bair**, **Rachel F. Brown**, **James L. Dinwiddie**, **Allan A. Stephenson**, and **Edwin B. Wagner, Jr.** The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Cheryl R. Landman**, **Adolfo L. Paez**, **A. Edward Pike**, and **William A. Starr**. Other important contributors were **Linda S. Brudvig**, **Cindy S. Easton**, **Avis L. Foote**, **Carolyn R. Hay**, **Douglas M. Lee**, **Gloria J. Porter**, and **A. Nishea Quash**.

The Decennial Operations Division, **Arnold A. Jackson**, Chief, was responsible for processing and tabulating census data. Assistant division chiefs were: **Donald R. Dalzell**, **Kenneth A. Riccini**, **Billy E. Stark**, and **James E. Steed**. Processing offices were managed by **Alfred Cruz, Jr.**, **Earle B. Knapp, Jr.**, **Judith N. Petty**, **Mark M. Taylor**, **Russell L. Valentine, Jr.**, **Carol A. Van Horn**, and **C. Kemble Worley**. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Jonathan G. Ankers**, **Sharron S. Baucom**, **Catharine W. Burt**, **Vickie L. Cotton**, **Robert J. Hemmig**, **George H. McLaughlin**, **Carol M. Miller**, **Lorraine D. Neece**, **Peggy S. Payne**, **William L. Peil**, **Cotty A. Smith**, **Dennis W. Stoudt**, and **Richard R. Warren**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor I. Banks**, **Miriam R. Barton**, **Danny L. Burkhead**, **J. Kenneth Butler, Jr.**, **Albert A. Csellor**, **Donald H. Danbury**, **Judith A. Dawson**, **Donald R. Dwyer**, **Beverly B. Fransen**, **Katherine H. Gilbert**, **Lynn A. Hollabaugh**, **Ellen B. Katzoff**, **Randy M. Klear**, **Norman W. Larsen**, **Peter J. Long**, **Sue Love**, **Patricia O. Madson**, **Mark J. Matsko**, **John R. Murphy**, **Dan E. Philipp**, **Eugene M. Rashlich**, **Willie T. Robertson**, **Barbara A. Rosen**, **Sharon A. Schoch**, **Imelda B. Severdia**, **Diane J. Simmons**, **Emmett F. Spiers**, **Johanne M. Stovall**, **M. Lisa Sylla**, and **Jess D. Thompson**.

The Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, **Daniel H. Weinberg**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the economic and housing characteristics. **Gordon W. Green, Jr.**, Assistant Division Chief for Economic Characteristics, and **Leonard J. Norry**, Assistant Division Chief for Housing Characteristics, directed the development of this work. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **William A. Downs**, **Peter J. Fronczeck**, **Patricia A. Johnson**, **Enrique J. Lamas**, **Charles T. Nelson**, and **Thomas S. Scopp**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor F. Baugher**, **Jeanne C. Bennett**, **Robert L. Bennefield**, **Robert W. Bonnette**, **William S. Chapin**, **Higinio Feliciano**, **Timothy S. Grall**, **Cynthia J. Harpine**, **Selwyn Jones**, **Mary C. Kirk**, **Richard G. Kreinsen**, **Gordon H. Lester**, **Mark S. Littman**, **Wilfred T. Masumura**, **John M. McNeil**, **Diane C. Murphy**, **George F. Patterson**, **Thomas J. Palumbo**, **Kirby G. Posey**, **John Priebe**, **Anne D. Smoler**, and **Carmina F. Young**.

The Population Division, **Paula J. Schneider**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the demographic and social characteristics of the population. **Philip N. Fulton**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Programs, directed the development of this work. Other assistant division chiefs were **Nampeo R. McKenney** and **Arthur J. Norton**. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Jorge H. del Pinal**, **Campbell J. Gibson**, **Roderick J. Harrison**, **Donald J. Hernandez**, **Jane H. Ingold**, **Martin T. O'Connell**, **Marie Pees**, **J. Gregory Robinson**, **Phillip A. Salopek**, **Paul M. Siegel**, **Robert C. Speaker**, **Gregory K. Spencer**, and **Cynthia M. Taeuber**. Other important contributors were **Celia G. Boerlein**, **Rosalind R. Bruno**, **Janice A. Costanzo**, **Rosemarie C. Cowan**, **Arthur R. Cresce**, **Larry G. Curran**, **Carmen DeNavas**, **Robert O. Grymes**, **Kristin A. Hansen**, **Mary C. Hawkins**, **Rodger V. Johnson**, **Michael J. Levin**, **Edna L. Paisano**, **Sherry B. Pollock**, **Stanley J. Rolark**, **A. Dianne Schmidley**, **Denise I. Smith**, and **Nancy L. Sweet**.

The Data User Services Division, **Gerard C. Iannelli**, then Chief, directed the development of data product dissemination and information to increase awareness, understanding, and use of census data. **Marie G. Argana**, Assistant Chief for Data User Services, directed preparation of electronic data products and their dissemination. **Alfonso E. Mirabal**, Assistant Chief for Group Information and Advisory Services, directed activities related to the National Services Program, State Data Centers, and preparation of training materials. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Deborah D. Barrett**, **Frederick G. Bohme**, **Larry W.**

Carbaugh, **James P. Curry**, **Samuel H. Johnson**, **John C. Kavaliunas**, and **Forrest B. Williams**. Other important contributors were **Molly Abramowitz**, **Celestin J. Aguirre**, **Barbara J. Aldrich**, **Delores A. Baldwin**, **Albert R. Barros**, **Geneva A. Burns**, **Carmen D. Campbell**, **James R. Clark**, **Virginia L. Collins**, **George H. Dailey, Jr.**, **Barbara L. Hatchl**, **Theresa C. Johnson**, **Paul T. Manka**, **John D. McCall**, **Jo Ann Norris**, **David M. Pemberton**, **Sarabeth Rodriguez**, **Charles J. Wade**, **Joyce J. Ware**, and **Gary M. Young**.

The Geography Division, **Robert W. Marx**, Chief, directed and coordinated the census mapping and geographic activities. **Jack R. George**, Assistant Division Chief for Geoprocessing, directed the planning and development of the TIGER System and related software. **Robert A. LaMacchia**, Assistant Division Chief for Planning, directed the planning and implementation of processes for defining 1990 census geographic areas. **Silla G. Tomasi**, Assistant Division Chief for Operations, managed the planning and implementation of 1990 census mapping applications using the TIGER System. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Frederick R. Broome**, **Charles E. Dingman**, **Linda M. Franz**, **David E. Galdi**, **Dan N. Harding**, **Donald I. Hirschfeld**, **David B. Meixler**, **Peter Rosenson**, **Joel Sobel**, **Brian Swanhart**, and **Richard Trois**. Other important contributors were **Gerard Boudriault**, **Desmond J. Carron**, **Anthony W. Costanzo**, **Paul W. Daisey**, **Beverly A. Davis**, **Carl S. Hantman**, **Christine J. Kinnear**, **Terence D. McDowell**, **Linda M. Pike**, **Rose J. A. Quarato**, **Lourdes Ramirez**, **Gavin H. Shaw**, **Daniel L. Sweeney**, **Timothy F. Trainor**, **Phyllis S. Willette**, and **Walter E. Yergen**.

The Statistical Support Division, **John H. Thompson**, Chief, directed the application of mathematical statistical techniques in the design and conduct of the census. **John S. Linebarger**, Assistant Division Chief for Quality Assurance, directed the development and implementation of operational and software quality assurance. **Henry F. Woltman**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Design, directed the development and implementation of sample design, disclosure avoidance, weighting, and variance estimation. **Howard Hogan** and **David V. Bateman** were contributing assistant division chiefs. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Florence H. Abramson**, **Deborah H. Griffin**, **Richard A. Griffin**, **Lawrence I. Iskow**, and **Michael L. Mersch**. Other important contributors were **Linda A. Flores-Baez**, **Larry M. Bates**, **Somonica L. Green**, **James E. Hartman**, **Steven D. Jarvis**, **Alfredo Navarro**, **Eric L. Schindler**, **Carolyn T. Swan**, and **Glenn D. White**.

The 1990 Census Redistricting Data Office, **Marshall L. Turner, Jr.**, Chief, assisted by **Cathy L. Talbert**, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program.

The Administrative and Publications Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, provided direction for the census administrative services, publications, printing, and graphics functions. **Michael G. Garland** was a contributing assistant division chief. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Bernard E. Baymler**, **Albert W. Cosner**, **Gary J. Laufer**, **Gerald A. Mann**, **Clement B. Nettles**, **Russell Price**, and **Barbara J. Stanard**. Other important contributors were **Barbara M. Abbott**, **Robert J. Brown**, **David M. Coontz**, and **John T. Overby**.

The Data Preparation Division, **Joseph S. Harris**, Chief, provided management of a multi-operational facility including kit preparation, procurement, warehousing and supply, and census processing activities. **Plummer Alston, Jr.**, and **Patricia M. Clark** were assistant division chiefs.

The Field Division, **Stanley D. Matchett**, Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. **Richard L. Bitzer**, **Richard F. Blass**, **Karl K. Kindel**, and **John W. Marshall** were assistant division chiefs. Regional office directors were **William F. Adams**, **John E. Bell**, **LaVerne Collins**, **Dwight P. Dean**, **Arthur G. Dukakis**, **Sheila H. Grimm**, **William F. Hill**, **James F. Holmes**, **Stanley D. Moore**, **Marvin L. Postma**, **John E. Reeder**, and **Leo C. Schilling**.

The Personnel Division, **David P. Warner**, Chief, provided management direction and guidance to the staffing, planning pay systems, and employee relations programs for the census. **Colleen A. Woodard** was the assistant chief.

The Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.

1990 CPH-3-91

1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
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Issued June 1993



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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Debility	18	20	22	24	28	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	28	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the *boxhead* to the bottom of the table and from the right of the *stub* to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash “-” represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots “...” mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE									
Heading	Table number and title					Headnote	Column head		
Subhead	Table 67. <i>Later-Force Characteristics: 1990</i> <i>plus total estimated population, population density, and population per square mile, by race, Hispanic origin, and sex</i>					Spanner			
Stub	The <i>area</i> where <i>resided</i>					Boxhead			
Sidehead	State Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware Florida Georgia Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming					Data field			
Page number and State name	38 ALASKA					Report title	SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS		

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin.....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status.....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.



USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	68	Anderson, IN MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	69	Anderson, SC MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	70	Anniston, AL MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	72	Arecibo, PR MSA		Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
18	Kansas	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
19	Kentucky	74	Athens, GA MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
21	Maine	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
23	Massachusetts	78	Austin, TX MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
24	Michigan	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
25	Minnesota	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
26	Mississippi	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
27	Missouri	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
28	Montana	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
29	Nebraska	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
30	Nevada	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
31	New Hampshire	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
32	Not Assigned	87	Billings, MT MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
33	New Mexico	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
34	New York	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		
36	North Dakota	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
37	Ohio	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
38	Oklahoma	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
39	Oregon	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
40	Pennsylvania		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	122	Columbus, OH MSA
41	Rhode Island	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
42	South Carolina	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
43	South Dakota	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		
44	Tennessee	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
45	Texas	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	125B	Dallas, TX PMSA
46	Utah	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA		Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
47	Vermont	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
48	Virginia	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
49	Washington	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
50	West Virginia	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
51	Wisconsin			130	Decatur, AL MSA
52	Wyoming			131	Decatur, IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico				
54	Not Assigned				
55	Virgin Islands				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
132A	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA: Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA: Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA	231A	Racine, WI PMSA
		182	Jackson, MS MSA	231B	
		183	Jackson, TN MSA		
134A	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA: Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA			251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	223	Mayaguez, PR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
		226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
		227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176A	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	228	Merced, CA MSA		
176B	Brazoria, TX PMSA			263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA		
	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA: Portland, OR PMSA Vancouver, WA PMSA	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A		293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA: Oakland, CA PMSA	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	San Francisco, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Jose, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA: Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294C	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A		294D	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	San Juan-Caguas, PR PMSA	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	San Juan, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA CMSA: Santa Barbara, CA MSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Fe, NM MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Sarasota, FL MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Savannah, GA MSA		
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA: Seattle, WA PMSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	301A	Tacoma, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301B	Sharon, PA MSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA		Sheboygan, WI MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Shreveport, LA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Spokane, WA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	Springfield, IL MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Springfield, MO MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310		343	York, PA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313		346	Yuma, AZ MSA
		314			

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
BURLEIGH COUNTY, ND¹	
MORTON COUNTY, ND	
201 -----	201
	202 (pt.)
202 -----	202 (pt.)

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
BURLEIGH COUNTY, ND¹	
MORTON COUNTY, ND	
201	201 (pt.)
202	201 (pt.)
	202

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bismarck, ND MSA	Burleigh County		Morton County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Burleigh County				
		Total	Bismarck city	Total	Mandan city	Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	9 219.4	4 229.9	63.0	4 989.4	25.8	3.2	8.3	5.6	397.6	157.0
Square miles	3 559.6	1 633.2	24.3	1 926.4	10.0	1.2	3.2	2.2	153.5	60.6
AGE										
All persons	83 831	60 131	49 256	23 700	15 177	6 496	4 464	3 047	2 539	7 326
Under 5 years	6 241	4 532	3 643	1 709	1 176	430	399	156	229	564
5 to 9 years	7 176	5 049	4 019	2 127	1 395	443	442	223	252	628
10 to 14 years	6 677	4 606	3 621	2 071	1 323	518	361	214	236	586
15 to 19 years	6 275	4 440	3 400	1 835	1 134	442	331	213	179	525
20 to 24 years	5 266	4 063	3 397	1 203	884	438	338	274	431	148
25 to 34 years	14 380	10 721	8 965	3 659	2 561	1 072	820	585	525	1 278
35 to 44 years	13 188	9 690	7 848	3 498	2 349	964	881	556	450	1 330
45 to 54 years	8 056	5 820	4 709	2 236	1 310	607	419	297	271	912
55 to 64 years	6 967	4 799	4 033	2 168	1 259	584	237	206	152	612
65 to 74 years	5 300	3 550	3 069	1 750	1 009	462	144	134	67	332
75 to 84 years	3 219	2 135	1 885	1 084	598	304	79	117	27	107
85 years and over	1 086	726	667	360	179	232	13	72	3	21
3 and 4 years	2 614	1 909	1 533	705	470	175	183	65	95	241
16 years and over	62 444	45 059	37 281	17 385	11 042	5 005	3 196	2 407	1 778	5 433
18 years and over	59 926	43 387	35 958	16 539	10 548	4 849	3 054	2 335	1 703	5 204
21 years and over	56 319	40 613	33 857	15 706	9 966	4 573	2 862	2 177	1 629	4 923
60 years and over	13 008	8 727	7 595	4 281	2 392	1 282	344	426	159	728
62 years and over	11 594	7 758	6 784	3 836	2 136	1 176	300	384	123	603
Median	32.3	32.0	32.4	33.2	31.9	34.2	30.0	32.6	29.4	32.5
Female	42 935	30 959	25 693	11 976	7 768	3 447	2 326	1 424	1 238	3 774
Under 5 years	3 111	2 251	1 833	860	599	220	206	80	113	276
5 to 9 years	3 476	2 431	1 958	1 045	683	218	215	116	119	319
10 to 14 years	3 176	2 173	1 702	1 003	653	235	170	103	116	290
15 to 19 years	3 142	2 272	1 738	870	556	213	180	100	91	273
20 to 24 years	2 641	2 075	1 778	566	426	227	189	94	76	224
25 to 34 years	7 426	5 573	4 676	1 853	1 332	564	453	234	262	707
35 to 44 years	6 569	4 877	3 996	1 692	1 155	508	449	251	208	683
45 to 54 years	4 128	2 982	2 460	1 146	666	316	201	132	139	466
55 to 64 years	3 552	2 474	2 123	1 078	642	304	125	108	68	298
65 to 74 years	2 913	1 971	1 730	942	552	260	80	73	31	161
75 to 84 years	2 006	1 349	1 211	657	369	206	49	74	14	61
85 years and over	795	531	488	264	135	176	9	59	1	16
3 and 4 years	1 324	975	789	349	239	91	95	34	54	117
16 years and over	32 530	23 663	19 853	8 867	5 712	2 728	1 704	1 104	868	2 831
18 years and over	31 295	22 822	19 192	8 473	5 467	2 659	1 629	1 067	827	2 711
21 years and over	29 469	21 389	18 096	8 080	5 190	2 512	1 516	1 004	790	2 568
60 years and over	7 423	5 043	4 470	2 380	1 350	781	193	262	72	369
62 years and over	6 723	4 556	4 047	2 167	1 223	727	173	243	56	309
Median	33.1	32.7	33.2	34.2	32.6	35.7	30.0	34.4	29.1	32.3
Male	40 896	29 172	23 563	11 724	7 409	3 049	2 138	1 623	1 301	3 552
Median age	31.5	31.2	31.4	32.4	31.1	32.2	29.8	31.3	29.9	32.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	83 831	60 131	49 256	23 700	15 177	6 496	4 464	3 047	2 539	7 326
In households	81 516	58 229	47 989	23 267	15 005	6 130	4 459	2 514	2 539	7 326
Householder	31 361	22 684	19 315	8 677	5 608	2 438	1 704	944	861	2 736
Family householder	22 178	15 809	12 970	6 369	4 056	1 678	1 152	680	710	2 053
Nonfamily householder	9 183	6 875	6 345	2 308	1 552	760	552	264	151	683
Living alone	7 812	5 763	5 321	2 049	1 326	625	439	198	111	542
Spouse	18 803	13 324	10 762	5 479	3 367	1 432	910	591	641	1 827
Child	27 627	19 390	15 437	8 237	5 307	1 955	1 595	832	936	2 443
Other relatives	1 324	972	829	352	259	95	70	35	31	86
Nonrelatives	2 401	1 859	1 646	542	464	210	180	112	70	234
Institutionalized persons	1 486	1 118	1 015	368	127	366	—	523	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	829	784	252	45	45	—	5	10	—	—
Persons per household	2.60	2.57	2.48	2.68	2.68	2.51	2.62	2.66	2.95	2.68
Persons per family	3.15	3.13	3.08	3.21	3.20	3.08	3.24	3.14	3.26	3.12
Persons 65 years and over	9 605	6 411	5 621	3 194	1 786	998	236	323	97	460
In households	8 790	5 834	5 107	2 956	1 683	664	236	225	97	460
Householder	6 190	4 102	3 625	2 088	1 185	467	171	164	64	295
Nonfamily householder	2 966	1 956	1 796	1 010	591	210	91	83	19	91
Living alone	2 888	1 892	1 739	996	578	202	89	81	19	84
Spouse	2 206	1 459	1 257	747	423	167	50	48	29	140
Other relatives	317	221	184	96	54	22	12	11	4	16
Nonrelatives	77	52	41	25	21	8	3	2	—	9
Institutionalized persons	743	506	506	237	102	334	—	91	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	72	71	8	1	1	—	—	7	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	22 178	15 809	12 970	6 369	4 056	1 678	1 152	680	710	2 053
With own children under 18 years	11 948	8 548	6 902	3 400	2 284	855	707	374	419	1 110
Number of own children under 18 years	23 119	16 251	12 873	6 868	4 465	1 607	1 368	700	818	2 074
Married-couple families	18 803	13 324	10 762	5 479	3 367	1 432	910	591	641	1 827
With own children under 18 years	9 772	6 930	5 445	2 842	1 814	712	526	325	371	952
Number of own children under 18 years	19 526	13 619	10 539	5 907	3 668	1 366	1 071	631	740	1 833
Female householder, no husband present	2 657	2 004	1 826	653	520	200	202	67	45	179
With own children under 18 years	1 839	1 385	1 271	454	389	126	160	42	33	130
Number of own children under 18 years	3 081	2 272	2 055	809	678	216	263	60	55	201
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	30 565	21 840	17 773	8 725	5 450	2 331	1 527	1 329	932	2 659
Never married	8 661	6 259	5 088	2 402	1 495	657	459	475	208	638
Now married, except separated	19 273	13 683	11 072	5 590	3 438	1 490	921	690	646	1 852
Separated	225	175	139	50	34	14	17	21	8	18
Widowed	545	363	319	182	114	60	14	20	6	25
Divorced	1 861	1 360	1 155	501	369	110	116	123	64	126
Females 15 years and over	33 172	24 104	20 200	9 068	5 833	2 774	1 735	1 125	890	2 889
Never married	7 533	5 899	4 954	1 634	1 151	624	498	277	153	665
Now married, except separated	19 251	13 656	11 065	5 595	3 441	1 492	929	627	647	1 852
Separated	284	220	196	64	43	19	20	8	6	23
Widowed	3 535	2 327	2 138	1 208	717	416	112	126	32	131
Divorced	2 569	2 002	1 847	567	481	223	176	87	52	218

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Burleigh County—Con.		Bismarck city, Burleigh County							
	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107	
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	105.3	387.2	1.6	2.7	2.8	2.4	4.8	6.0	3.2	
Square miles	40.7	149.5	.6	1.1	1.1	.9	1.8	2.3	1.2	
AGE										
All persons	3 215	3 333	2 930	5 206	6 494	4 049	5 138	4 336	5 515	
Under 5 years	276	380	145	397	430	212	365	387	483	
5 to 9 years	280	407	180	371	443	252	466	434	511	
10 to 14 years	230	328	171	307	518	261	381	350	441	
15 to 19 years	396	260	170	317	442	249	447	313	424	
20 to 24 years	361	185	206	420	438	172	304	334	358	
25 to 34 years	627	649	500	1 097	1 072	526	747	806	1 019	
35 to 44 years	474	592	406	674	964	556	812	847	1 002	
45 to 54 years	257	256	232	418	607	481	518	401	486	
55 to 64 years	164	144	257	475	584	513	564	229	274	
65 to 74 years	82	94	285	384	461	486	361	143	268	
75 to 84 years	49	30	272	295	303	282	134	79	188	
85 years and over	19	8	106	51	232	59	39	13	61	
3 and 4 years	107	162	63	160	175	98	154	178	204	
16 years and over	2 379	2 162	2 397	4 077	5 003	3 271	3 838	3 104	3 996	
18 years and over	2 314	2 046	2 332	3 966	4 847	3 163	3 705	2 970	3 830	
21 years and over	1 915	1 921	2 227	3 717	4 571	3 036	3 398	2 784	3 581	
60 years and over	227	200	797	970	1 280	1 089	822	341	651	
62 years and over	191	175	737	881	1 174	986	705	297	598	
Median	26.1	26.9	37.0	32.0	34.2	40.9	33.4	29.8	30.6	
Female	1 599	1 618	1 639	2 738	3 446	2 165	2 668	2 263	2 945	
Under 5 years	127	182	71	201	220	107	184	199	255	
5 to 9 years	129	197	92	186	218	118	231	211	238	
10 to 14 years	111	149	82	142	235	113	185	166	208	
15 to 19 years	206	136	91	152	213	127	228	169	233	
20 to 24 years	166	88	101	240	227	86	170	186	203	
25 to 34 years	311	351	253	568	564	274	399	448	553	
35 to 44 years	235	281	204	338	508	293	406	431	530	
45 to 54 years	128	106	122	236	316	282	279	193	237	
55 to 64 years	82	67	141	269	304	272	297	122	144	
65 to 74 years	44	40	188	199	259	287	186	80	172	
75 to 84 years	43	15	210	177	206	168	79	49	127	
85 years and over	17	6	84	30	176	38	24	9	45	
3 and 4 years	46	77	28	90	91	50	84	92	112	
16 years and over	1 211	1 058	1 374	2 183	2 727	1 798	2 025	1 659	2 200	
18 years and over	1 180	1 001	1 347	2 125	2 658	1 744	1 963	1 590	2 104	
21 years and over	974	939	1 283	2 006	2 511	1 675	1 796	1 479	1 975	
60 years and over	141	95	561	542	780	638	437	192	417	
62 years and over	122	86	527	494	726	577	380	172	389	
Median	27.0	26.8	40.5	32.6	35.7	43.3	33.4	30.0	31.4	
Male	1 616	1 715	1 291	2 468	3 048	1 884	2 470	2 073	2 570	
Median age	25.1	27.1	33.4	31.1	32.2	37.9	33.4	29.5	29.7	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 215	3 333	2 930	5 206	6 494	4 049	5 138	4 336	5 515	
In households	2 611	3 286	2 835	5 179	6 128	4 049	4 977	4 331	5 451	
Householder	887	984	1 544	2 297	2 437	1 752	1 863	1 665	2 074	
Family householder	727	868	611	1 373	1 677	1 193	1 445	1 116	1 419	
Nonfamily householder	160	116	933	924	760	559	418	549	655	
Living alone	117	92	875	776	625	521	354	437	543	
Spouse	615	771	473	1 070	1 431	1 053	1 221	1 874	1 175	
Child	993	1 429	680	1 470	1 955	1 119	1 692	1 543	1 911	
Other relatives	33	45	52	105	95	66	87	96	96	
Nonrelatives	83	57	86	237	210	59	114	179	195	
Institutionalized persons	113	—	74	13	366	—	—	—	29	
Other persons in group quarters	491	47	21	14	—	—	161	5	35	
Persons per household	2.94	3.34	1.84	2.25	2.51	2.31	2.67	2.60	2.63	
Persons per family	3.26	3.59	2.97	2.93	3.08	2.88	3.08	3.23	3.24	
Persons 65 years and over	150	132	663	730	996	827	534	235	517	
In households	87	132	618	722	662	827	534	235	488	
Householder	57	82	498	510	466	566	352	171	373	
Nonfamily householder	17	19	366	229	210	260	113	91	251	
Living alone	14	18	360	214	202	253	110	89	248	
Spouse	25	38	98	190	166	230	155	49	97	
Other relatives	5	11	18	16	22	25	23	12	16	
Nonrelatives	—	1	4	6	8	6	4	3	2	
Institutionalized persons	—	—	45	7	334	—	—	—	29	
Other persons in group quarters	63	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	727	868	611	1 373	1 677	1 193	1 445	1 116	1 419	
With own children under 18 years	450	596	298	666	855	462	724	685	880	
Number of own children under 18 years	875	1 263	580	1 188	1 607	864	1 383	1 324	1 618	
Married-couple families	615	771	473	1 070	1 431	1 053	1 221	874	1 175	
With own children under 18 years	367	526	220	476	712	381	571	504	706	
Number of own children under 18 years	711	1 126	453	886	1 366	740	1 148	1 027	1 349	
Female householder, no husband present	91	67	114	256	200	120	193	202	207	
With own children under 18 years	71	53	63	169	126	76	133	160	158	
Number of own children under 18 years	143	107	103	273	216	118	206	263	244	
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 197	1 128	1 040	1 922	2 330	1 497	1 858	1 478	1 836	
Never married	471	281	383	620	657	314	503	447	507	
Now married, except separated	635	781	504	1 085	1 489	1 073	1 237	885	1 193	
Separated	8	10	18	13	14	8	11	17	8	
Widowed	11	10	34	40	60	34	25	14	37	
Divorced	72	46	101	164	110	68	82	115	91	
Females 15 years and over	1 232	1 090	1 394	2 209	2 773	1 827	2 068	1 687	2 244	
Never married	479	217	423	610	624	326	498	486	572	
Now married, except separated	623	780	498	1 097	1 491	1 084	1 250	893	1 202	
Separated	9	8	16	22	19	12	26	20	30	
Widowed	31	27	304	223	416	265	160	112	245	
Divorced	90	58	153	257	223	140	134	176	195	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bismarck city, Burleigh County—Con.						Remoinder of Burleigh County	
	Tract 108	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	4.2	4.3	1.7	6.4	3.3	19.5	.4	2.3
Square miles	1.6	1.7	.6	2.5	1.3	7.5	.1	.9
AGE								
All persons	4 451	3 047	342	6 363	1 367	18	2	128
Under 5 years	358	156	39	486	183	2	—	12
5 to 9 years	417	223	25	548	146	3	—	8
10 to 14 years	361	214	17	490	107	3	—	11
15 to 19 years	301	213	15	435	74	—	—	18
20 to 24 years	339	274	38	399	115	—	—	4
25 to 34 years	971	585	107	1 144	384	7	—	14
35 to 44 years	654	556	49	1 144	182	2	—	34
45 to 54 years	366	297	25	789	88	1	—	18
55 to 64 years	317	206	19	538	57	—	—	8
65 to 74 years	229	134	6	285	27	—	1	1
75 to 84 years	119	117	2	90	4	—	1	—
85 years and over	19	72	—	15	—	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	149	65	17	206	63	1	—	5
16 years and over	3 269	2 407	258	4 746	905	10	2	92
18 years and over	3 120	2 335	252	4 551	877	10	2	84
21 years and over	2 956	2 177	243	4 312	845	10	2	78
60 years and over	519	426	14	627	59	—	2	3
62 years and over	450	384	11	517	44	—	2	3
Median	29.8	32.6	27.6	32.3	26.5	26.0	76.5	33.0
Female	2 236	1 424	168	3 317	676	8	1	63
Under 5 years	163	80	19	245	89	—	—	7
5 to 9 years	182	116	13	285	66	2	—	4
10 to 14 years	170	103	8	239	49	2	—	4
15 to 19 years	150	100	9	229	37	—	—	11
20 to 24 years	178	94	24	208	61	—	—	3
25 to 34 years	499	234	49	637	195	3	—	5
35 to 44 years	332	251	18	591	93	1	—	18
45 to 54 years	192	132	15	412	44	—	—	8
55 to 64 years	162	108	9	266	29	—	—	3
65 to 74 years	131	73	3	141	11	—	1	—
75 to 84 years	65	74	1	53	2	—	—	—
85 years and over	12	59	—	11	—	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	69	34	9	103	27	—	—	3
16 years and over	1 693	1 104	127	2 502	457	4	1	45
18 years and over	1 624	1 067	123	2 398	445	4	1	39
21 years and over	1 542	1 004	117	2 273	431	4	1	37
60 years and over	287	262	6	321	27	—	1	1
62 years and over	248	243	4	266	21	—	1	1
Median	30.4	34.4	26.7	32.2	26.6	19.0	74.5	31.3
Male	2 215	1 623	174	3 046	691	10	1	65
Median age	29.2	31.3	28.4	32.4	26.3	27.5	78.5	33.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	4 451	3 047	342	6 363	1 367	18	2	128
In households	4 451	2 514	342	6 363	1 351	18	2	128
Householder	1 691	944	132	2 423	487	6	1	39
Family householder	1 192	680	102	1 781	376	5	1	36
Nonfamily householder	499	264	30	642	111	1	—	3
Living alone	384	198	18	506	83	1	—	2
Spouse	921	591	90	1 573	286	4	1	36
Child	1 528	832	98	2 088	513	8	—	52
Other relatives	121	35	5	76	21	—	—	—
Nonrelatives	190	112	17	203	44	—	—	1
Institutionalized persons	—	523	—	—	10	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	10	—	—	6	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.63	2.66	2.59	2.63	2.77	3.00	2.00	3.28
Persons per family	3.16	3.14	2.89	3.10	3.18	3.40	2.00	3.44
Persons 65 years and over	367	323	8	390	31	—	2	1
In households	367	225	8	390	31	—	2	1
Householder	250	164	5	252	18	—	1	—
Nonfamily householder	107	83	1	81	4	—	—	—
Living alone	101	81	1	76	4	—	—	—
Spouse	92	48	2	120	10	—	1	—
Other relatives	22	11	1	15	3	—	—	—
Nonrelatives	3	2	—	3	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	91	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 192	680	102	1 781	376	5	1	36
With own children under 18 years	689	374	53	961	251	4	—	22
Number of own children under 18 years	1 269	700	89	1 775	468	8	—	44
Married-couple families	921	591	90	1 573	286	4	1	36
With own children under 18 years	511	325	44	813	179	3	—	22
Number of own children under 18 years	979	631	74	1 552	328	6	—	44
Female householder, no husband present	215	67	7	169	76	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years	152	42	6	124	62	—	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	250	60	11	189	122	—	—	—
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 594	1 329	133	2 291	459	6	1	49
Never married	475	475	27	559	120	1	—	12
Now married, except separated	942	690	91	1 591	288	4	1	36
Separated	13	21	1	13	2	—	—	—
Widowed	25	20	—	22	7	1	—	—
Divorced	139	123	14	106	42	—	1	—
Females 15 years and over	1 721	1 125	128	2 548	472	4	1	48
Never married	417	277	20	604	97	—	—	12
Now married, except separated	943	627	91	1 596	289	4	1	36
Separated	16	8	—	23	4	—	—	—
Widowed	155	126	4	116	12	—	—	—
Divorced	190	87	13	209	70	—	—	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Reminder of Burleigh County—Con.						
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114	Tract 115
LAND AREA							
Square kilometers	1.2	395.9	150.6	102.0	367.6	1 091.1	2 055.8
Square miles	.5	152.9	58.1	39.4	141.9	421.3	793.7
AGE							
All persons							
Under 5 years	—	2 197	963	1 848	3 315	837	1 585
5 to 9 years	—	190	78	93	378	43	95
10 to 14 years	—	227	80	134	404	61	116
15 to 19 years	—	219	96	123	325	69	142
20 to 24 years	—	164	90	322	260	58	128
25 to 34 years	—	110	32	246	185	30	59
35 to 44 years	—	418	134	243	642	139	166
45 to 54 years	—	401	186	292	590	102	237
55 to 64 years	—	246	123	169	255	115	185
65 to 74 years	—	133	74	107	144	93	207
75 to 84 years	—	61	47	55	94	82	140
85 years and over	—	25	17	45	30	37	95
3 and 4 years	—	3	6	19	8	8	15
16 years and over	—	78	35	44	161	18	35
18 years and over	—	1 520	687	1 474	2 152	648	1 203
21 years and over	—	1 451	653	1 437	2 036	623	1 143
60 years and over	—	1 386	611	1 070	1 911	604	1 094
62 years and over	—	145	101	168	200	163	350
Median	—	112	86	147	175	144	305
Female							
Under 5 years	—	1 070	457	923	1 610	398	744
5 to 9 years	—	94	31	38	182	19	47
10 to 14 years	—	106	34	63	195	31	40
15 to 19 years	—	108	51	62	147	34	65
20 to 24 years	—	82	44	169	136	26	66
25 to 34 years	—	52	16	105	88	9	24
35 to 44 years	—	213	70	116	348	68	77
45 to 54 years	—	190	92	142	280	46	113
55 to 64 years	—	124	54	84	106	53	93
65 to 74 years	—	59	32	53	67	47	90
75 to 84 years	—	28	20	33	40	41	78
85 years and over	—	13	8	41	15	19	42
3 and 4 years	—	1	5	17	6	5	9
16 years and over	—	45	14	19	77	10	18
18 years and over	—	741	329	754	1 054	308	578
21 years and over	—	704	313	735	997	297	544
60 years and over	—	673	295	543	935	287	522
62 years and over	—	66	48	114	95	81	167
Median	—	52	43	101	86	74	151
Male							
Median age	—	1 127	506	925	1 705	439	841
—	30.5	34.4	23.5	27.0	36.3	37.9	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons							
In households	—	2 197	963	1 848	3 315	837	1 585
Householder	—	2 197	963	1 260	3 268	837	1 585
Family householder	—	729	313	400	978	322	587
Nonfamily householder	—	608	272	351	863	249	459
Living alone	—	121	41	49	115	73	128
Spouse	—	93	36	34	91	64	122
Child	—	551	254	329	767	215	409
Other relatives	—	838	355	480	1 421	266	541
Nonrelatives	—	26	10	12	45	15	35
Institutionalized persons	—	53	31	39	57	19	13
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	103	—	—	—
Persons per household	—	3.01	3.08	3.15	3.34	2.60	2.70
Persons per family	—	3.33	3.28	3.34	3.59	2.99	3.15
Persons 65 years and over	—	89	70	119	132	127	250
In households	—	89	70	56	132	127	250
Householder	—	59	43	39	82	87	166
Nonfamily householder	—	18	10	13	19	32	68
Living alone	—	18	8	10	18	32	67
Spouse	—	27	20	15	38	32	68
Other relatives	—	3	1	2	11	7	13
Nonrelatives	—	—	6	—	1	1	3
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	63	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families							
With own children under 18 years	—	608	272	351	863	249	459
Number of own children under 18 years	—	366	149	199	592	107	211
Married-couple families	—	729	299	407	1 255	209	435
With own children under 18 years	—	551	254	329	767	215	409
Number of own children under 18 years	—	327	139	188	523	99	187
Female householder, no husband present	—	666	281	383	1 120	196	390
With own children under 18 years	—	38	10	15	67	19	29
Number of own children under 18 years	—	27	6	9	53	4	15
With own children under 18 years	—	44	12	21	107	4	29
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	—	799	368	738	1 122	350	640
Never married	—	181	79	351	280	92	176
Now married, except separated	—	555	261	347	777	219	415
Separated	—	7	5	6	10	3	5
Widowed	—	6	3	4	9	10	12
Divorced	—	50	20	30	46	26	32
Females 15 years and over	—	762	341	760	1 086	314	592
Never married	—	133	61	382	217	41	99
Now married, except separated	—	556	256	334	776	218	414
Separated	—	6	—	5	8	1	4
Widowed	—	28	15	19	27	38	62
Divorced	—	39	9	20	58	16	13

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Morton County		Mandan city, Morton County			Remainder of Morton County			
	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 201	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204	Tract 205
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	105.8	82.6	2.0	11.7	12.2	94.1	70.5	2 663.9	2 135.2
Square miles	40.8	31.9	.8	4.5	4.7	36.3	27.2	1 028.5	824.4
AGE									
All persons	7 751	5 455	3 374	7 085	4 718	666	737	2 926	4 194
Under 5 years	526	484	237	484	455	42	29	225	237
5 to 9 years	703	569	232	635	528	68	41	276	347
10 to 14 years	714	487	260	641	422	73	65	314	296
15 to 19 years	589	506	258	522	354	67	152	233	249
20 to 24 years	409	332	211	375	298	34	34	127	124
25 to 34 years	1 116	1 018	579	1 034	948	82	70	434	512
35 to 44 years	1 285	877	430	1 158	761	127	116	433	473
45 to 54 years	748	493	267	654	389	94	104	316	412
55 to 64 years	714	339	330	664	265	50	74	255	530
65 to 74 years	495	242	328	470	211	25	31	200	485
75 to 84 years	334	97	189	332	77	2	20	93	371
85 years and over	118	11	53	116	10	2	1	20	158
3 and 4 years	216	184	94	200	176	16	8	110	101
16 years and over	5 693	3 793	2 594	5 220	3 228	473	565	2 046	3 259
18 years and over	5 422	3 563	2 481	4 980	3 087	442	476	1 946	3 127
21 years and over	5 137	3 341	2 338	4 728	2 900	409	441	1 847	3 043
60 years and over	1 275	524	732	1 226	434	49	90	443	1 307
62 years and over	1 137	448	668	1 096	372	41	76	389	1 194
Median	33.9	28.9	33.7	34.0	28.6	32.4	32.9	32.1	41.7
Females	4 011	2 706	1 736	3 684	2 348	327	358	1 391	2 132
Under 5 years	266	252	118	241	240	25	12	105	119
5 to 9 years	355	279	110	321	252	34	27	131	170
10 to 14 years	345	242	126	314	213	31	29	148	142
15 to 19 years	287	218	143	251	162	36	56	116	106
20 to 24 years	193	166	98	180	148	13	18	51	58
25 to 34 years	607	523	284	565	483	42	40	208	231
35 to 44 years	638	430	207	574	374	64	56	196	221
45 to 54 years	374	249	142	328	196	46	53	157	224
55 to 64 years	366	154	182	344	116	22	38	113	263
65 to 74 years	276	127	176	266	110	10	17	108	255
75 to 84 years	215	57	110	213	46	2	11	45	230
85 years and over	89	9	40	87	8	2	1	13	113
3 and 4 years	111	94	48	100	91	11	3	50	46
16 years and over	2 985	1 874	1 355	2 757	1 600	228	274	971	1 682
18 years and over	2 847	1 785	1 294	2 633	1 540	214	245	924	1 623
21 years and over	2 718	1 688	1 214	2 519	1 457	199	231	874	1 586
60 years and over	740	268	410	717	223	23	45	224	738
62 years and over	675	231	376	654	193	21	38	201	684
Median	34.5	29.1	34.7	34.7	28.5	32.6	34.7	32.7	46.3
Male	3 740	2 749	1 638	3 401	2 370	339	379	1 535	2 062
Median age	33.0	28.6	32.4	33.1	28.6	32.1	28.5	31.5	38.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	7 751	5 455	3 374	7 085	4 718	666	737	2 926	4 194
In households	7 635	5 357	3 318	6 969	4 718	666	639	2 926	4 051
Householder	2 776	1 865	1 399	2 571	1 638	205	227	964	1 673
Family householder	2 106	1 447	872	1 919	1 265	187	182	785	1 159
Nonfamily householder	670	418	527	652	373	18	45	179	514
Living alone	584	340	461	568	297	16	43	165	499
Spouse	1 842	1 148	714	1 675	978	167	170	720	1 055
Child	2 740	2 037	1 038	2 458	1 811	282	226	1 177	1 245
Other relatives	98	110	62	95	102	3	8	39	43
Nonrelatives	179	197	105	170	189	9	8	26	35
Institutionalized persons	116	98	11	116	—	—	98	—	143
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.75	2.87	2.37	2.71	2.88	3.25	2.81	3.04	2.42
Persons per family	3.22	3.28	3.08	3.20	3.29	3.42	3.22	3.47	3.02
Persons 65 years and over	947	350	570	918	298	29	52	313	1 014
In households	845	350	569	816	298	29	52	313	879
Householder	604	230	407	583	195	21	35	214	633
Nonfamily householder	311	97	201	306	84	5	13	84	317
Living alone	309	91	196	304	78	5	13	83	317
Spouse	216	95	135	208	80	8	15	86	215
Other relatives	23	17	15	23	16	—	1	13	28
Nonrelatives	2	8	12	2	7	—	1	—	3
Institutionalized persons	102	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	135
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	2 106	1 447	872	1 919	1 265	187	182	785	1 159
With own children under 18 years	1 148	895	432	1 042	810	106	85	436	489
Number of own children under 18 years	2 273	1 732	843	2 052	1 570	221	162	966	1 054
Married-couple families	1 842	1 148	714	1 675	978	167	170	720	1 055
With own children under 18 years	967	680	341	874	599	93	81	411	443
Number of own children under 18 years	1 954	1 372	693	1 760	1 215	194	157	921	967
Female householder, no husband present	209	216	117	195	208	14	8	40	71
With own children under 18 years	156	168	78	146	165	10	3	19	33
Number of own children under 18 years	286	287	133	262	283	24	4	37	66
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	2 763	1 982	1 263	2 517	1 670	246	312	1 104	1 613
Never married	683	659	364	620	511	63	128	315	401
Now married, except separated	1 873	1 160	745	1 704	989	169	171	725	1 087
Separated	15	10	14	13	7	2	3	7	4
Widowed	58	25	35	56	23	2	2	20	44
Divorced	134	148	105	124	140	10	8	37	77
Females 15 years and over	3 045	1 933	1 382	2 808	1 643	237	290	1 007	1 701
Never married	558	420	298	512	341	46	79	166	192
Now married, except separated	1 875	1 168	738	1 707	996	168	172	728	1 086
Separated	19	19	13	14	16	5	3	7	6
Widowed	399	145	206	393	118	6	27	92	366
Divorced	194	181	127	182	172	12	9	14	51

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bismarck, ND MSA	Burleigh County		
		Bismarck city		
		Total	Bismarck city	Morton County
AGE				
All persons	81 306	58 106	47 615	23 200
Under 5 years	5 866	4 221	3 390	1 645
5 to 9 years	6 858	4 792	3 814	2 066
10 to 14 years	6 413	4 398	3 448	2 015
15 to 19 years	6 000	4 249	3 245	1 751
20 to 24 years	4 993	3 830	3 244	1 163
25 to 34 years	13 914	10 327	8 647	3 587
35 to 44 years	12 878	9 435	7 623	3 443
45 to 54 years	7 910	5 703	4 604	2 207
55 to 64 years	6 907	4 760	3 998	2 147
65 to 74 years	5 276	3 535	3 054	1 741
75 to 84 years	3 207	2 131	1 881	1 076
85 years and over	1 084	725	667	359
3 and 4 years	2 467	1 789	1 438	678
16 years and over	60 939	43 849	36 307	17 090
18 years and over	58 535	42 245	35 040	16 290
21 years and over	55 092	39 610	33 038	15 482
60 years and over	12 938	8 686	7 557	4 252
62 years and over	11 536	7 726	6 754	3 810
Median	32.7	32.4	32.8	33.6
Female	41 656	29 942	24 857	11 714
Under 5 years	2 932	2 100	1 710	832
5 to 9 years	3 305	2 299	1 856	1 006
10 to 14 years	3 050	2 066	1 610	984
15 to 19 years	3 011	2 175	1 660	836
20 to 24 years	2 510	1 966	1 697	544
25 to 34 years	7 188	5 380	4 522	1 808
35 to 44 years	6 402	4 740	3 872	1 662
45 to 54 years	4 056	2 930	2 413	1 126
55 to 64 years	3 512	2 447	2 099	1 065
65 to 74 years	2 899	1 963	1 722	936
75 to 84 years	1 998	1 346	1 208	652
85 years and over	793	530	488	263
3 and 4 years	1 252	913	743	339
16 years and over	31 753	23 052	19 349	8 701
18 years and over	30 569	22 246	18 715	8 323
21 years and over	28 829	20 884	17 676	7 945
60 years and over	7 380	5 017	4 446	2 363
62 years and over	6 686	4 534	4 027	2 152
Median	33.5	33.2	33.6	34.4
Male	39 650	28 164	22 758	11 486
Median age	31.9	31.6	31.9	32.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	81 306	58 106	47 615	23 200
In households	79 323	56 470	46 507	22 853
Householder	30 762	22 185	18 879	8 577
Family householder	21 709	15 417	12 641	6 292
Nonfamily householder	9 053	6 768	6 238	2 285
Living alone	7 706	5 676	5 234	2 030
Spouse	18 526	13 120	10 597	5 406
Child	26 547	18 510	14 715	8 037
Other relatives	1 218	895	758	323
Nonrelatives	2 270	1 760	1 558	510
Institutionalized persons	1 279	964	890	315
Other persons in group quarters	704	672	218	32
Persons per household	2.59	2.55	2.47	2.68
Persons per family	3.14	3.12	3.07	3.20
Persons 65 years and over	9 567	6 391	5 602	3 176
In households	8 758	5 815	5 088	2 943
Householder	6 170	4 090	3 613	2 080
Nonfamily householder	2 956	1 949	1 789	1 007
Living alone	2 878	1 885	1 732	993
Spouse	2 199	1 457	1 255	742
Other relatives	313	217	180	96
Nonrelatives	76	51	40	25
Institutionalized persons	738	506	506	232
Other persons in group quarters	71	70	8	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	21 709	15 417	12 641	6 292
With own children under 18 years	11 568	8 226	6 638	3 342
Number of own children under 18 years	22 150	15 458	12 232	6 692
Married-couple families	18 578	13 140	10 613	5 438
With own children under 18 years	9 603	6 789	5 335	2 814
Number of own children under 18 years	19 020	13 215	10 233	5 805
Female householder, no husband present	2 442	1 817	1 663	625
With own children under 18 years	1 649	1 218	1 128	431
Number of own children under 18 years	2 661	1 914	1 745	747
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	29 800	21 218	17 282	8 582
Never married	8 269	5 949	4 854	2 320
Now married, except separated	18 993	13 449	10 879	5 544
Separated	209	162	130	47
Widowed	538	357	313	181
Divorced	1 791	1 301	1 106	490
Females 15 years and over	32 369	23 477	19 681	8 892
Never married	7 212	5 641	4 752	1 571
Now married, except separated	18 951	13 438	10 886	5 513
Separated	250	191	170	59
Widowed	3 502	2 305	2 118	1 197
Divorced	2 454	1 902	1 755	552

Table 3. **General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas.]

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bismarck, ND MSA	Burleigh County		Morton County
		Total	Bismarck city	
AGE				
All persons	2 016	1 596	1 261	420
Under 5 years	320	263	210	57
5 to 9 years	256	208	159	48
10 to 14 years	208	164	134	44
15 to 19 years	220	146	119	74
20 to 24 years	223	187	119	36
25 to 34 years	401	337	266	64
35 to 44 years	212	169	143	43
45 to 54 years	101	76	67	25
55 to 64 years	44	30	28	14
65 to 74 years	19	12	12	7
75 to 84 years	12	4	4	8
85 years and over	-	-	-	-
3 and 4 years	126	102	80	24
16 years and over	1 187	933	733	254
18 years and over	1 087	878	689	209
21 years and over	965	777	613	188
60 years and over	56	33	31	23
62 years and over	46	26	25	20
Median	20.1	20.4	20.3	18.0
Female	1 031	819	657	212
Under 5 years	153	127	103	26
5 to 9 years	137	109	81	28
10 to 14 years	102	88	74	14
15 to 19 years	101	74	57	27
20 to 24 years	109	90	64	19
25 to 34 years	208	168	130	40
35 to 44 years	118	94	84	24
45 to 54 years	55	38	34	17
55 to 64 years	28	21	20	7
65 to 74 years	12	7	7	5
75 to 84 years	8	3	3	5
85 years and over	-	-	-	-
3 and 4 years	60	51	38	9
16 years and over	623	485	390	138
18 years and over	580	457	370	123
21 years and over	514	402	327	112
60 years and over	35	22	21	13
62 years and over	30	19	18	11
Median	20.9	20.6	20.9	22.7
Male	985	777	604	208
Median age	19.1	20.3	19.6	16.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	2 016	1 596	1 261	420
In households	1 738	1 381	1 132	357
Householder	484	398	342	86
Family householder	388	320	264	68
Nonfamily householder	96	78	78	18
Living alone	78	63	63	15
Spouse	190	136	102	54
Child	862	697	554	165
Other relatives	88	66	61	22
Nonrelatives	114	84	73	30
Institutionalized persons	175	125	99	50
Other persons in group quarters	103	90	30	13
Persons per household	3.27	3.24	3.10	3.38
Persons per family	3.65	3.61	3.53	3.82
Persons 65 years and over	31	16	16	15
In households	27	16	16	11
Householder	16	9	9	7
Nonfamily householder	9	6	6	3
Living alone	9	6	6	3
Spouse	6	2	2	4
Other relatives	4	4	4	-
Nonrelatives	1	1	1	-
Institutionalized persons	4	-	-	4
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	388	320	264	68
With own children under 18 years	318	268	215	50
Number of own children under 18 years	776	634	496	142
Married-couple families	162	129	99	33
With own children under 18 years	121	100	73	21
Number of own children under 18 years	346	271	187	75
Female householder, no husband present	204	176	153	28
With own children under 18 years	180	157	134	23
Number of own children under 18 years	392	337	289	55
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	593	466	359	127
Never married	316	241	184	75
Now married, except separated	201	163	126	38
Separated	15	12	8	3
Widowed	7	6	6	1
Divorced	54	44	35	10
Females 15 years and over	639	495	399	144
Never married	270	215	164	55
Now married, except separated	205	144	111	61
Separated	29	25	22	4
Widowed	28	19	18	9
Divorced	107	92	84	15

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bismarck, ND MSA
AGE	
All persons	435
Under 5 years	58
5 to 9 years	54
10 to 14 years	49
15 to 19 years	68
20 to 24 years	28
25 to 34 years	63
35 to 44 years	51
45 to 54 years	25
55 to 64 years	18
65 to 74 years	10
75 to 84 years	8
85 years and over	3
3 and 4 years	25
16 years and over	252
18 years and over	229
21 years and over	196
60 years and over	30
62 years and over	26
Median	19.0
Female	220
Under 5 years	28
5 to 9 years	30
10 to 14 years	22
15 to 19 years	31
20 to 24 years	15
25 to 34 years	33
35 to 44 years	26
45 to 54 years	14
55 to 64 years	9
65 to 74 years	6
75 to 84 years	4
85 years and over	2
3 and 4 years	16
16 years and over	131
18 years and over	120
21 years and over	104
60 years and over	16
62 years and over	15
Median	19.8
Male	215
Median age	18.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	
All persons	435
In households	401
Householder	95
Family householder	70
Nonfamily householder	25
Living alone	22
Spouse	64
Child	215
Other relatives	15
Nonrelatives	12
Institutionalized persons	24
Other persons in group quarters	10
Persons per household	2.97
Persons per family	3.50
Persons 65 years and over	21
In households	21
Householder	17
Nonfamily householder	7
Living alone	7
Spouse	4
Other relatives	—
Nonrelatives	—
Institutionalized persons	—
Other persons in group quarters	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	
Families	70
With own children under 18 years	45
Number of own children under 18 years	190
Married-couple families	54
With own children under 18 years	35
Number of own children under 18 years	154
Female householder, no husband present	13
With own children under 18 years	10
Number of own children under 18 years	35
MARITAL STATUS	
Males 15 years and over	134
Never married	62
Now married, except separated	61
Separated	1
Widowed	1
Divorced	9
Females 15 years and over	140
Never married	48
Now married, except separated	69
Separated	4
Widowed	9
Divorced	10

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bismarck, ND MSA
AGE	
All persons	81 087
Under 5 years	5 840
5 to 9 years	6 835
10 to 14 years	6 391
15 to 19 years	5 968
20 to 24 years	4 983
25 to 34 years	13 883
35 to 44 years	12 856
45 to 54 years	7 894
55 to 64 years	6 890
65 to 74 years	5 267
75 to 84 years	3 199
85 years and over	1 081
3 and 4 years	2 455
16 years and over	60 801
18 years and over	58 405
21 years and over	54 979
60 years and over	12 909
62 years and over	11 511
Median	32.8
Female	41 537
Under 5 years	2 922
5 to 9 years	3 292
10 to 14 years	3 037
15 to 19 years	2 995
20 to 24 years	2 505
25 to 34 years	7 167
35 to 44 years	6 390
45 to 54 years	4 047
55 to 64 years	3 503
65 to 74 years	2 894
75 to 84 years	1 994
85 years and over	791
3 and 4 years	1 244
16 years and over	31 674
18 years and over	30 495
21 years and over	28 763
60 years and over	7 365
62 years and over	6 672
Median	33.5
Male	39 550
Median age	32.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	
All persons	81 087
In households	79 109
Householder	30 703
Family householder	21 668
Nonfamily householder	9 035
Living alone	7 689
Spouse	18 484
Child	26 445
Other relatives	1 212
Nonrelatives	2 265
Institutionalized persons	1 279
Other persons in group quarters	699
Persons per household	2.59
Persons per family	3.14
Persons 65 years and over	9 547
In households	8 738
Householder	6 154
Nonfamily householder	2 949
Living alone	2 871
Spouse	2 195
Other relatives	313
Nonrelatives	76
Institutionalized persons	738
Other persons in group quarters	71
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	
Families	21 668
With own children under 18 years	11 549
Number of own children under 18 years	22 064
Married-couple families	18 545
With own children under 18 years	9 587
Number of own children under 18 years	18 947
Female householder, no husband present	2 437
With own children under 18 years	1 646
Number of own children under 18 years	2 648
MARITAL STATUS	
Males 15 years and over	29 735
Never married	8 245
Now married, except separated	18 959
Separated	209
Widowed	537
Divorced	1 785
Females 15 years and over	32 286
Never married	7 189
Now married, except separated	18 908
Separated	249
Widowed	3 494
Divorced	2 446

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Burleigh County		Mandan County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Burleigh County			
		Total	Bismarck city	Total	Mandan city	Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 109	Tract 110
RACE									
White	All persons	83 831	60 131	49 256	23 700	15 177	6 496	3 047	2 539
Block		81 306	58 106	47 615	23 200	14 778	6 361	2 902	2 509
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		2 016	1 596	1 261	1 261	111	99	114	10
American Indian		2 016	1 596	1 261	1 261	338	99	170	114
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	338	99	170	114
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		286	239	219	47	35	27	26	5
Asian		264	221	206	43	32	19	26	5
Chinese		31	25	24	11	11	4	1	1
Filipino		45	38	33	7	6	2	10	12
Japanese		18	8	6	10	9	1	1	1
Asian Indian		52	52	51	1	2	1	1	1
Korean		41	25	21	16	15	2	5	2
Vietnamese		31	29	27	2	2	—	—	—
Combination		5	5	5	—	—	5	2	—
Khmer		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		15	15	15	4	1	1	1	1
Thai		5	4	4	1	1	—	—	—
Other Asian		21	20	20	13	4	2	2	1
Pacific Islander		22	18	13	3	3	8	3	3
Hawaiian		7	6	1	1	1	—	—	—
Samoan		12	10	10	2	2	2	—	—
Guam		3	2	2	1	1	—	—	—
Other race		144	124	106	20	15	9	10	16
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
All persons		83 831	60 131	49 256	23 700	15 177	6 496	3 047	2 539
Hispanic origin (of any race)		435	325	255	74	60	44	31	49
Mexican		192	152	131	40	33	4	20	18
Puerto Rican		15	14	13	1	2	—	—	—
Cuban		7	7	6	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		221	188	175	33	27	38	11	3
Not of Hispanic origin		83 396	59 770	48 931	23 326	15 117	6 432	4 434	3 016
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN									
All persons		83 831	60 131	49 256	23 700	15 177	6 496	3 047	2 539
White		81 306	58 106	47 615	23 200	14 778	6 361	2 902	2 509
Hispanic origin		219	187	169	32	29	26	12	22
Not of Hispanic origin		81 087	57 919	47 446	23 168	14 749	6 335	4 236	2 890
Block		79	66	55	13	11	—	9	10
Hispanic origin		1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		78	66	55	12	11	—	9	10
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		2 016	1 596	1 261	420	338	99	170	114
Asian or Pacific Islander		65	44	41	21	16	1	18	18
Asian		1 931	1 552	1 220	399	322	98	169	109
Chinese		286	239	219	47	35	27	26	5
Filipino		25	25	23	—	—	8	6	59
Japanese		261	214	196	47	35	19	20	6
Other race		144	124	106	20	15	9	10	53
Hispanic origin		125	105	92	20	15	9	13	22
Not of Hispanic origin		19	19	14	—	—	—	5	1

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 112		Tract 113		Tract 101		Tract 102		Tract 103 (pt.)		Tract 104		Tract 105		Tract 106 (pt.)		Tract 107		Tract 108		Tract 109 (pt.)	
Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Burleigh County—Con.																							
RACE	All persons																						
White	3 215	3 333	2 930	5 206	6 494	4 049	5 138	4 336	5 515	4 451	4 243	5 290	5 290	5 290	5 290	5 290	5 290	5 290	5 290	5 290	3 047		
Black	3 030	3 068	2 811	5 055	6 359	4 018	4 969	4 121	5 19	5	10	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	2 902		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	9	149	261	84	135	1	6	114	114	114	114	170	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	10		
American Indian	149	149	261	84	135	99	19	19	114	114	114	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	114		
Eskimo	149	149	261	84	135	99	19	19	114	114	114	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	114		
Aleut	149	149	261	84	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Asian	16	2	23	4	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5		
Asian	10	2	23	4	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5		
Chinese	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Filipino	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Japanese	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Asian Indian	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Vietnamese	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Lao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Asian	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pacific Islander	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hawaiian	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other race	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16		
HISPANIC ORIGIN																							
All persons	3 215	3 333	2 930	5 206	6 494	4 049	5 138	4 336	5 515	4 451	4 243	5 290	5 290	5 290	5 290	5 290	5 290	5 290	5 290	5 290	3 047		
Hispanic origin (of any race)	25	9	4	50	44	15	45	15	31	9	4	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31		
Mexican	11	—	—	5	28	4	5	19	8	16	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	20			
Puerto Rican	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other	12	—	—	5	19	2	38	7	23	15	15	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	11		
Not of Hispanic origin	3	324	2 916	5 156	6 450	4 034	5 093	4 306	5 484	4 306	4 306	5 484	4 442	4 442	4 442	4 442	4 442	4 442	4 442	4 442	3 016		
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																							
All persons	3 215	3 333	2 930	5 206	6 494	4 049	5 138	4 336	5 515	4 451	4 243	5 290	5 290	5 290	5 290	5 290	5 290	5 290	5 290	5 290	3 047		
White	3 030	3 068	2 811	5 055	6 359	4 018	4 969	4 121	5 19	5	10	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	2 902		
Hispanic origin	12	5	3	35	26	13	21	13	13	13	13	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	12		
Not of Hispanic origin	3 018	3 063	2 806	5 020	6 333	4 005	4 948	4 108	5 277	5 277	5 277	4 237	4 237	4 237	4 237	4 237	4 237	4 237	4 237	4 237	2 890		
Block	9	—	7	8	—	—	—	6	9	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10		
Hispanic origin	—	—	7	8	—	—	—	6	9	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	149	261	84	135	123	98	19	19	104	104	104	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	114		
Hispanic origin	—	—	3	5	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5		
Not of Hispanic origin	149	258	79	23	4	27	6	6	34	34	34	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	109		
Asian or Pacific Islander	16	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5		
Other	14	2	2	22	4	19	6	8	34	34	34	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	4		
Hispanic origin	11	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	14	14	14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	13		
Not of Hispanic origin	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3		

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bismarck City, Burleigh County—Con.				Remainder of Burleigh County						
	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)
RACE											
All persons	342	6 363	1 367	18	2	128	128	—	2 197	963	1 848
White	337	6 230	1 266	14	2	128	128	—	2 172	958	1 764
Block	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 315
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	50	92	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 054
American Indian	5	50	92	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	257
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	257
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Filipino	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	—	25	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Comorin	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loonon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Howaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guammon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	22	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	342	6 363	1 367	18	2	128	128	—	2 197	963	1 848
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	47	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	16
Mexican	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Puerto Rican	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cuban	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	—	27	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	342	6 316	1 358	18	2	128	128	—	2 190	961	1 832
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	342	6 363	1 367	18	2	128	128	—	2 197	963	1 848
Hispanic origin	—	6 230	1 266	14	2	128	128	—	2 172	958	1 764
Not of Hispanic origin	337	6 210	1 261	14	2	128	128	—	2 170	956	1 757
Block	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	337	6 210	1 261	14	2	128	128	—	2 170	956	1 757
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	50	92	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	5	50	92	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	55	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	49	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other race	—	22	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1
Hispanic origin	—	21	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Burleigh County—Con.		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Morton County		Mandan city, Morton County		Remainder of Morton County			
		Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 201	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204
RACE											
All persons	837	1 585	7 751	5 455	3 374	7 085	4 718	666	737	2 926	4 194
White	830	1 583	7 641	5 224	3 268	6 980	4 530	661	694	2 898	4 169
Black	—	—	3	6	3	3	5	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	—	86	205	91	81	166	5	39	22	16
American Indian	6	—	86	205	91	81	166	5	39	22	16
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	11	15	11	11	13	—	—	6	4
Asian	—	—	10	13	10	10	11	—	—	2	3
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Filipino	—	—	4	2	4	4	4	—	—	1	—
Japanese	—	—	4	1	4	4	4	—	—	1	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lao/Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoaan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	837	1 585	7 751	5 455	3 374	7 085	4 718	666	737	2 926	4 194
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	33	20	14	33	13	—	—	—	7
Mexican	—	—	16	13	7	16	10	—	—	3	—
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Other Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
836	1 584	7 718	5 435	3 360	3 360	7 052	4 705	666	730	2 926	4 187
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	837	1 585	7 751	5 455	3 374	7 085	4 718	666	737	2 926	4 194
White	830	1 583	7 641	5 224	3 268	6 980	4 530	661	694	2 898	4 169
Hispanic origin	—	—	18	4	4	18	4	—	—	5	3
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	7 623	5 220	3 261	6 962	4 526	661	694	2 898	4 166
Block	—	—	3	6	3	3	5	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	16
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	16
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	4
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4
Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lao/Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoaan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bismarck, ND MSA	Burleigh County		Morton County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Burleigh County				
		Total	Bismarck city	Total	Mandan city	Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
All housing units	33 270	23 803	20 038	9 467	5 910	2 507	1 756	977	890	2 838
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	31 361	22 684	19 315	8 677	5 608	2 438	1 704	944	861	2 736
Owner-occupied housing units	21 050	14 704	11 729	6 346	3 787	1 368	970	543	797	1 823
Percent of occupied housing units	67.1	64.8	60.7	73.1	67.5	56.1	56.9	57.5	92.6	66.6
White	20 898	14 584	11 625	6 314	3 759	1 356	961	543	793	1 807
Black	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	91	69	59	22	19	7	3	—	3	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	50	42	38	8	7	5	5	—	—	11
Other race	8	6	5	2	2	—	1	—	—	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	44	35	32	9	9	5	3	1	1	8
White, not of Hispanic origin	20 866	14 558	11 601	6 308	3 753	1 352	960	542	792	1 803
Renter-occupied housing units	10 311	7 980	7 586	2 331	1 821	1 070	734	401	64	913
White	9 864	7 601	7 254	2 263	1 759	1 049	681	395	63	895
Black	17	15	15	2	2	—	5	—	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	393	329	283	64	58	21	45	5	—	12
Asian or Pacific Islander	23	21	21	2	2	—	1	1	—	2
Other race	14	14	13	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	51	41	40	10	10	3	3	4	1	6
White, not of Hispanic origin	9 837	7 580	7 233	2 257	1 753	1 047	680	392	63	893
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	1 909	1 119	723	790	302	69	52	33	29	102
For sale only	401	259	181	142	68	17	8	7	12	24
For rent	522	307	268	215	144	31	18	13	1	26
Rented or sold, not occupied	263	161	99	102	29	6	12	5	7	19
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	232	121	73	111	21	12	3	7	2	17
For migrant workers	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	486	266	102	220	40	3	11	1	7	16
Barded up	14	10	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1
ROOMS										
1 room	335	273	263	62	47	45	25	11	—	12
2 rooms	1 141	798	751	343	254	101	71	49	8	53
3 rooms	2 827	2 157	2 004	670	479	209	138	63	31	149
4 rooms	6 834	4 966	4 462	1 868	1 264	599	413	238	163	505
5 rooms	6 247	4 234	3 352	2 013	1 225	295	261	140	253	369
6 rooms	4 141	2 757	2 123	1 384	758	227	188	95	132	354
7 rooms	3 747	2 645	2 134	1 102	635	293	189	111	77	372
8 or more rooms	7 998	5 973	4 949	2 025	1 248	738	471	270	226	1 024
Median, all housing units	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	6.4
Mean, all housing units	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.6
Median, occupied housing units	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.1	6.2	7.5	7.2	7.3	5.5	7.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	5.1	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	18 412	12 474	9 519	5 938	3 110	1 301	909	531	462	1 515
1, attached	1 553	1 334	1 267	219	201	140	153	56	—	460
2	1 793	1 419	1 387	374	315	200	67	7	3	58
3 or 4	1 343	1 007	1 006	336	318	131	47	12	—	26
5 to 9	2 030	1 535	1 526	495	433	369	88	100	—	143
10 to 19	2 056	1 794	1 793	262	223	206	180	192	1	401
20 to 49	1 103	1 017	1 017	86	86	136	149	72	—	133
50 or more	431	431	431	—	—	—	59	—	—	60
Mobile home or trailer	4 155	2 535	1 857	1 620	1 110	2	87	—	423	21
Other	394	257	235	137	114	22	17	7	1	21
Occupied housing units	31 361	22 684	19 315	8 677	5 608	2 438	1 704	944	861	2 736
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	7 812	5 763	5 321	2 049	1 326	625	439	198	111	542
2 persons	10 007	7 287	6 259	2 720	1 704	823	514	322	277	927
3 persons	5 015	3 664	3 047	1 351	914	394	269	154	172	506
4 persons	5 248	3 749	3 007	1 499	1 028	374	296	169	194	490
5 persons	2 380	1 636	1 256	744	469	173	133	78	75	196
6 or more persons	899	585	425	314	167	49	53	23	32	75
Median, occupied housing units	2.29	2.27	2.19	2.34	2.37	2.22	2.30	2.35	2.75	2.39
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.57	2.60	2.54	2.49	2.68	2.68	2.94	3.18	2.77	2.81
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.70	1.66	1.62	1.84	1.83	1.69	1.75	1.72	2.40	1.80
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	30 833	22 339	19 049	8 494	5 484	2 407	1 671	933	846	2 710
1.01 to 1.50	413	266	197	147	96	23	20	9	14	21
1.51 or more	115	79	69	36	28	8	13	2	1	5
Mean	.44	.44	.43	.46	.47	.42	.45	.45	.48	.41
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	14 681	10 593	8 984	4 088	2 695	1 250	867	515	282	1 611
Less than \$20,000	684	172	46	512	75	1	6	—	—	12
\$20,000 to \$39,999	1 340	548	425	792	414	36	47	5	9	154
\$40,000 to \$59,999	4 322	2 972	2 472	1 350	1 059	309	258	104	18	450
\$60,000 to \$79,999	5 087	4 022	3 642	1 065	905	593	273	127	—	480
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1 921	1 681	1 449	240	179	214	112	99	85	380
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 007	910	725	97	44	82	120	20	38	86
\$150,000 to \$199,999	178	162	127	16	7	6	34	—	3	25
\$200,000 to \$249,999	72	67	49	5	4	5	10	—	—	14
\$250,000 to \$299,999	44	37	30	7	4	2	3	—	1	10
\$300,000 or more	26	22	19	4	4	2	4	—	—	10
Median (dollars)	63 600	67 600	68 000	50 900	55 900	69 500	67 400	70 000	78 000	87 100
Mean (dollars)	67 000	72 900	73 400	51 700	57 600	73 100	79 300	71 300	81 600	97 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	10 037	7 833	7 565	2 204	1 811	1 069	731	401	37	900
Median contract rent (dollars)	304	315	316	268	281	331	293	320	256	365
Mean contract rent (dollars)	300	312	312	258	274	337	296	356	297	381
With meals included in rent	30	22	22	8	7	2	1	4	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	514	490	490	581	648	744	463	703	—	—
No meals included in rent	9 710	7 638	7 421	2 072	1 763	1 050	719	393	31	885
No cash rent	297	173	122	41	17	11	4	6	15	15

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Burleigh County—Con.		Bismarck city, Burleigh County						
	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107
All housing units	915	1 069	1 673	2 438	2 501	1 803	1 920	1 715	2 123
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	887	984	1 544	2 297	2 437	1 752	1 863	1 665	2 074
Owner-occupied housing units	723	885	552	1 154	1 367	1 294	1 344	932	1 117
Percent of occupied housing units	81.5	89.9	35.8	50.2	56.1	73.9	72.1	56.0	53.9
White	713	877	545	1 146	1 355	1 291	1 332	923	1 112
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	6	4	8	7	2	4	3	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	1	3	—	5	1	7	5	1
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	1	1	5	5	3	2	3	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	712	877	544	1 142	1 351	1 288	1 330	922	1 111
Renter-occupied housing units	164	99	992	1 143	1 070	458	519	733	957
White	145	56	955	1 102	1 049	448	482	680	894
Black	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	5	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	19	43	27	35	21	8	31	45	54
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	5	3	—	2	2	1	5
Other race	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	2	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	—	3	5	3	2	5	3	6
White, not of Hispanic origin	143	56	954	1 098	1 047	446	481	679	891
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	28	85	129	141	64	51	57	50	49
For sale only	8	26	14	23	12	22	18	8	20
For rent	3	12	53	66	31	11	23	18	16
Rented or sold, not occupied	7	21	15	11	6	3	11	10	10
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3	3	21	3	12	12	3	3	2
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	7	22	26	38	3	3	2	11	1
Boarded up	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room	—	4	92	36	45	8	23	25	10
2 rooms	5	3	169	94	101	39	32	71	106
3 rooms	40	29	421	391	209	127	121	138	244
4 rooms	160	118	299	645	593	373	272	412	525
5 rooms	232	289	165	405	295	352	223	261	279
6 rooms	161	193	123	290	227	204	196	183	179
7 rooms	138	157	139	230	293	205	240	185	235
8 or more rooms	179	276	265	347	738	495	813	440	525
Median, all housing units	5.6	6.0	4.0	4.6	5.5	5.5	6.9	5.3	5.1
Mean, all housing units	6.0	6.3	4.7	5.1	6.0	6.0	6.7	5.8	5.7
Median, occupied housing units	5.6	6.1	4.1	4.7	5.6	5.6	7.0	5.3	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	6.2	7.1	5.9	7.5	6.5	7.8	7.1	7.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.9	5.3	3.3	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	360	899	574	1 114	1 295	1 114	1 394	868	981
1, attached	152	24	22	71	140	68	17	153	117
2	50	7	166	628	200	63	46	67	20
3 or 4	10	—	299	273	131	78	29	47	69
5 to 9	1	—	282	106	369	150	78	88	188
10 to 19	—	—	107	82	206	171	176	180	259
20 to 49	—	—	66	—	136	115	175	149	171
50 or more	—	—	108	—	—	—	—	59	204
Mobile home or trailer	341	136	—	92	2	26	—	87	88
Other	1	3	49	72	22	18	5	17	26
Occupied housing units	887	984	1 544	2 297	2 437	1 752	1 863	1 665	2 074
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	117	92	875	776	625	521	354	437	543
2 persons	263	237	359	770	822	670	672	502	583
3 persons	203	193	120	340	394	213	337	261	327
4 persons	192	256	113	263	374	228	305	286	418
5 persons	90	145	51	109	173	89	137	128	150
6 or more persons	22	61	26	39	49	31	58	51	53
Median, occupied housing units	2.81	3.34	1.50	1.98	2.22	2.03	2.36	2.29	2.35
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.79	3.34	2.17	2.19	2.68	2.19	2.55	2.92	3.37
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.87	3.38	1.50	1.69	1.69	1.50	1.87	1.75	1.63
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	862	952	1 531	2 261	2 406	1 746	1 846	1 632	2 041
1.01 to 1.50	22	28	7	22	23	6	14	20	23
1.51 or more	3	4	6	14	8	—	3	13	10
Mean	49	.52	.38	.44	.42	.38	.39	.45	.46
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	338	611	443	884	1 249	1 000	1 245	831	955
Less than \$20,000	1	12	8	16	1	—	6	2	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999	11	30	55	156	36	15	29	47	6
\$40,000 to \$59,999	90	401	179	521	309	347	277	258	104
\$60,000 to \$79,999	106	93	125	173	593	471	598	272	613
\$80,000 to \$99,999	69	28	45	16	213	128	194	106	205
\$100,000 to \$149,999	46	36	24	2	82	36	100	103	25
\$150,000 to \$199,999	6	4	2	—	6	1	20	28	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	5	4	4	—	5	1	13	7	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	4	2	1	—	2	1	9	2	—
\$300,000 or more	—	1	—	—	2	—	5	2	—
Median (dollars)	72 200	50 000	57 800	50 700	69 500	64 300	69 200	66 200	72 300
Mean (dollars)	80 400	60 200	63 300	50 600	73 000	67 200	78 200	76 200	73 100
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	159	78	988	1 141	1 069	455	516	730	956
Median contract rent (dollars)	356	215	236	268	331	357	318	293	343
Mean contract rent (dollars)	328	252	244	285	337	357	313	296	303
With meals included in rent	—	—	1	9	2	—	1	1	3
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	513	405	744	—	313	463	304
No meals included in rent	150	71	973	1 104	1 050	449	503	718	945
No cash rent	9	7	14	28	17	6	12	11	8

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bismarck city, Burleigh County—Con.						* Remainder of Burleigh County	
	Tract 108	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)
	1 754	977	136	2 494	496	8	6	41
All housing units								
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units								
Owner-occupied housing units	1 691	944	132	2 423	487	6	1	39
Percent of occupied housing units	80.1	57.5	94.7	64.4	78.9	16.7	100.0	97.4
White	1 331	543	125	1 546	375	1	1	38
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	20	—	—	2	6	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	—	—	10	3	—	—	—
Other race	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3	1	—	7	1	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 328	542	125	1 543	374	1	1	38
Renter-occupied housing units	336	401	7	862	103	5	—	—
White	306	395	7	844	87	5	—	1
Black	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	29	5	—	12	16	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	4	—	6	2	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	306	392	7	842	85	5	—	1
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	63	33	4	71	9	2	5	2
For sale only	32	7	2	21	2	—	5	—
For rent	10	13	—	24	3	—	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied	7	5	—	16	3	2	—	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	4	7	—	6	—	—	—	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	10	1	2	4	1	—	—	—
Boarded up	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS								
1 room	4	11	—	9	—	—	—	—
2 rooms	41	49	3	45	1	—	—	—
3 rooms	126	63	5	130	29	—	—	—
4 rooms	456	238	41	480	127	1	6	1
5 rooms	652	140	52	325	180	3	—	—
6 rooms	198	95	26	307	94	1	—	5
7 rooms	117	111	6	327	45	1	—	4
8 or more rooms	160	270	3	871	20	2	—	31
Median, all housing units	4.9	5.4	4.9	6.3	5.0	5.5	4.0	8.5+
Mean, all housing units	5.1	5.9	4.9	6.5	5.1	6.5	4.0	8.6
Median, occupied housing units	4.9	5.5	4.9	6.4	5.0	6.0	4.0	8.5+
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.0	7.3	4.9	7.6	5.1	5.0	4.0	8.5+
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.5	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.5	7.0	—	8.5+
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	424	531	11	1 206	3	4	6	41
1, attached	48	56	—	459	116	—	—	—
2	96	7	—	56	38	—	—	—
3 or 4	33	12	—	26	9	—	—	—
5 to 9	22	100	—	143	—	—	—	—
10 to 19	18	192	1	401	—	—	—	—
20 to 49	—	72	—	133	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	1 104	—	124	—	330	4	—	—
Other	9	7	—	10	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 691	944	132	2 423	487	6	1	39
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	384	198	18	506	83	1	—	2
2 persons	535	322	56	628	139	1	1	12
3 persons	294	154	29	449	127	2	—	8
4 persons	320	169	22	417	91	1	—	10
5 persons	128	78	6	167	39	1	—	5
6 or more persons	30	23	1	56	8	—	—	2
Median, occupied housing units	2.36	2.35	2.36	2.35	2.67	3.00	2.00	3.19
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.40	3.18	2.39	2.81	2.60	3.00	2.00	3.25
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.19	1.72	2.00	1.75	2.83	3.00	—	2.00
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	1 644	933	131	2 402	470	6	1	39
1.01 to 1.50	39	9	1	17	16	—	—	—
1.51 or more	8	2	—	4	1	—	—	—
Mean	.51	.45	.53	.40	.54	.44	.50	.37
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	352	515	5	1 430	75	—	1	36
Less than \$20,000	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	67	5	1	4	4	—	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999	174	104	1	136	62	—	—	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	92	287	2	408	8	—	—	1
\$80,000 to \$99,999	5	99	—	438	—	—	1	6
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1	20	1	331	—	—	—	17
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	6
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	14	1	—	—	1
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	2
Median (dollars)	52 700	70 000	62 500	86 800	51 500	—	85 000	135 000
Mean (dollars)	50 800	71 300	68 500	97 100	54 200	—	85 000	150 600
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	335	401	7	861	103	3	—	1
Median contract rent (dollars)	298	320	300	364	327	263	—	725
Mean contract rent (dollars)	294	356	304	381	268	246	—	725
With meals included in rent	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	625	703	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	324	393	6	852	101	3	—	1
No cash rent	10	4	1	9	2	—	—	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Burleigh County—Con.						
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114	Tract 115
	—	754	344	419	1 061	422	718
All housing units	—	754	344	419	1 061	422	718
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER							
Occupied housing units	—	729	313	400	978	322	587
Owner-occupied housing units	—	672	262	339	884	279	500
Percent of occupied housing units	—	92.2	83.7	84.8	90.4	86.6	85.2
White	—	668	261	338	876	277	500
Black	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	3	—	1	6	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	—	667	260	338	876	277	500
Renter-occupied housing units	—	57	51	61	94	43	87
White	—	56	51	58	51	43	87
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	3	43	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	—	56	51	58	51	43	87
VACANCY STATUS							
Vacant housing units	—	25	31	19	83	100	131
For sale only	—	10	3	6	26	10	18
For rent	—	1	2	—	12	4	20
Rented or sold, not occupied	—	7	3	4	19	24	3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	2	11	3	3	20	9
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	1	4	—
Other vacant	—	5	12	6	22	38	81
Boarded up	—	—	1	—	—	6	2
ROOMS							
1 room	—	—	3	—	4	—	3
2 rooms	—	5	8	4	3	10	17
3 rooms	—	26	19	11	29	32	36
4 rooms	—	122	25	33	117	73	127
5 rooms	—	201	44	52	286	118	181
6 rooms	—	106	47	67	192	77	140
7 rooms	—	71	45	93	156	49	93
8 or more rooms	—	223	153	159	274	63	121
Median, all housing units	—	5.7	7.1	7.0	6.0	5.3	5.5
Mean, all housing units	—	6.3	7.1	7.0	6.3	5.6	5.8
Median, occupied housing units	—	5.8	7.3	7.0	6.1	5.6	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	—	5.9	7.2	7.2	6.2	5.7	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	—	5.2	7.8	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1, detached	—	451	309	357	895	319	577
1, attached	—	—	1	36	24	5	1
2	—	3	2	12	7	—	8
3 or 4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
5 to 9	—	—	—	1	—	—	8
10 to 19	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	299	21	11	132	93	122
Other	—	1	11	1	3	4	2
Occupied housing units	—	729	313	400	978	322	587
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person	—	93	36	34	91	64	122
2 persons	—	221	99	124	236	127	208
3 persons	—	143	57	76	191	49	93
4 persons	—	172	73	101	255	46	85
5 persons	—	69	29	51	144	28	54
6 or more persons	—	31	19	14	61	8	25
Median, occupied housing units	—	2.85	2.88	3.05	3.35	2.26	2.32
Median, owner-occupied housing units	—	2.87	2.81	3.06	3.34	2.27	2.30
Median, renter-occupied housing units	—	2.56	3.22	3.00	3.39	2.18	2.63
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less	—	715	308	392	946	316	573
1.01 to 1.50	—	13	4	6	28	6	12
1.51 or more	—	1	1	2	4	—	2
Mean	—	.47	.42	.44	.52	.44	.46
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	277	181	263	611	96	144
Less than \$20,000	—	1	—	1	12	48	64
\$20,000 to \$39,999	—	8	8	7	30	28	42
\$40,000 to \$59,999	—	17	18	28	401	14	22
\$60,000 to \$79,999	—	125	42	98	93	5	16
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	85	42	69	28	1	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	37	49	46	36	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	3	16	6	4	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	6	5	4	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	3	2	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	78 200	90 300	79 400	50 000	20 000	22 100
Mean (dollars)	—	81 900	99 300	87 800	60 200	25 700	28 500
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	30	39	56	75	21	46
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	244	367	459	215	188	154
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	295	386	451	252	193	169
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	25	33	49	68	12	29
No meals included in rent	—	5	6	7	7	9	17
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Morton County		Mandan city, Morton County			Remainder of Morton County			
	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 201	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204	Tract 205
All housing units	2 926	1 958	1 505	2 703	1 702	223	256	1 121	1 957
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	2 776	1 865	1 399	2 571	1 638	205	227	964	1 673
Owner-occupied housing units	1 911	1 447	813	1 725	1 249	186	198	825	1 350
Percent of occupied housing units	68.8	77.6	58.1	67.1	76.3	90.7	87.2	85.6	80.7
White	1 902	1 430	810	1 717	1 232	185	198	824	1 348
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	14	2	3	14	1	—	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	3	1	3	3	—	—	1	—
Other race	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	6	2	1	6	2	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 898	1 429	809	1 713	1 231	185	198	824	1 348
Renter-occupied housing units	865	418	586	846	389	19	29	139	323
White	851	393	562	832	365	19	28	136	321
Black	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	12	23	24	12	22	—	1	3	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	847	393	560	828	365	19	28	136	321
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	150	93	106	132	64	18	29	157	284
For sale only	35	24	12	33	23	2	1	24	47
For rent	72	16	58	70	16	2	—	19	50
Rented or sold, not occupied	16	15	3	12	14	4	1	24	44
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	19	31	3	10	8	9	23	43	15
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	8	7	30	7	3	1	4	47	128
Boarded up	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
ROOMS									
1 room	19	7	28	19	—	—	7	5	3
2 rooms	125	37	103	123	28	2	9	19	59
3 rooms	182	121	193	178	108	4	13	62	112
4 rooms	575	444	293	556	415	19	29	185	371
5 rooms	466	624	237	411	577	55	47	272	414
6 rooms	357	297	182	319	257	38	40	203	345
7 rooms	383	162	152	352	131	31	31	135	270
8 or more rooms	819	266	317	745	186	74	80	240	383
Median, all housing units	5.8	5.1	5.1	5.7	5.0	6.3	6.1	5.6	5.6
Mean, all housing units	6.1	5.4	5.4	6.0	5.3	6.7	6.3	5.9	5.8
Median, occupied housing units	5.9	5.1	5.2	5.8	5.0	6.4	6.4	5.8	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.9	5.3	6.5	7.0	5.2	6.6	6.6	5.9	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.5	3.8	4.0	4.5	5.3	4.8	5.2	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	1 870	673	941	1 686	483	184	190	847	1 607
1, attached	155	33	19	153	29	2	4	5	7
2	118	56	151	116	48	2	8	10	39
3 or 4	169	20	133	169	16	—	4	—	14
5 to 9	337	30	66	337	30	—	—	12	50
10 to 19	165	13	45	165	13	—	—	—	39
20 to 49	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	73	1 119	—	38	1 072	35	47	244	184
Other	39	14	64	39	11	—	3	3	17
Occupied housing units	2 776	1 865	1 399	2 571	1 638	205	227	964	1 673
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	584	340	461	568	297	16	43	165	499
2 persons	866	527	443	802	459	64	68	289	595
3 persons	449	350	188	417	309	32	41	154	210
4 persons	543	410	180	486	362	57	48	173	193
5 persons	245	178	89	220	160	25	18	111	121
6 or more persons	89	60	38	78	51	11	9	72	55
Median, occupied housing units	2.43	2.69	2.04	2.39	2.70	3.20	2.56	2.68	2.07
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.85	2.77	2.33	2.82	2.79	3.22	2.62	2.74	2.13
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.78	2.44	1.51	1.76	2.45	3.00	2.25	2.35	1.52
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	2 726	1 804	1 374	2 527	1 583	199	221	935	1 655
1.01 to 1.50	40	47	19	34	43	6	4	27	14
1.51 or more	10	14	6	10	12	—	2	2	4
Mean	.45	.52	.43	.45	.54	.48	.42	.49	.40
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 692	550	719	1 564	412	128	138	247	880
Less than \$20,000	18	30	33	17	25	1	5	79	352
\$20,000 to \$39,999	155	92	167	145	82	10	10	87	271
\$40,000 to \$59,999	645	181	312	590	157	55	24	45	167
\$60,000 to \$79,999	668	155	146	639	120	29	35	26	70
\$80,000 to \$99,999	146	42	33	132	14	14	28	7	12
\$100,000 to \$149,999	49	33	7	34	3	15	30	3	5
\$150,000 to \$199,999	6	7	1	4	2	2	5	—	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2	3	—	1	3	1	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	3	3	—	2	2	1	1	—	1
\$300,000 or more	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	60 700	56 400	49 700	60 800	52 300	58 000	76 400	26 500	24 500
Mean (dollars)	61 900	63 700	50 000	61 200	57 100	70 500	83 400	33 900	30 800
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	860	411	580	845	386	15	25	87	266
Median contract rent (dollars)	290	288	255	290	290	300	206	181	136
Mean contract rent (dollars)	281	283	254	281	286	275	229	214	149
With meals included in rent	5	1	1	5	1	—	—	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	830	337	50	830	337	—	—	113	—
No meals included in rent	840	393	561	830	372	10	21	57	221
No cash rent	15	17	18	10	13	5	4	29	45

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

(Household and complementary threshold are 400 persons For definitions of items and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Bismarck, ND MSA		Burleigh County		Morton County	
Occupied housing units		Total	Bismarck city	Total	Bismarck city	Total	Morton County
TENURE							
Owner-occupied housing units	20 898	14 584	11 625	6 314	4 199	3 177	2 136
Percent of occupied housing units	67.9	65.7	61.6	73.6	70.2	317	267
Renter-occupied housing units	9 844	7 601	7 254	2 263	2 115	315	256
Percent of occupied housing units	32.1	34.3	38.4	26.4	29.8	21	8
ROOMS							
1 room	250	209	204	41	41	41	271
2 rooms	993	722	694	271	237	237	271
3 rooms	2 444	1 902	1 802	542	542	542	542
4 rooms	6 134	4 510	4 110	1 624	1 624	1 624	1 624
5 rooms	5 764	3 914	3 163	1 832	1 832	1 832	1 832
6 rooms	3 862	2 595	2 023	1 267	1 267	1 267	1 267
7 rooms	3 667	2 558	2 083	1 049	1 049	1 049	1 049
8 or more rooms	7 726	5 755	4 800	951	951	951	951
Median, occupied housing units	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1, detached	17 301	11 812	9 198	5 489	5 489	5 489	5 489
2, attached	1 457	1 253	1 199	199	199	199	199
3 or 4	1 547	1 237	1 237	310	310	310	310
5 to 9	1 202	911	910	291	291	291	291
10 to 19	1 861	1 413	1 406	448	448	448	448
20 to 49	1 901	1 660	1 639	241	241	241	241
50 or more	972	906	906	66	66	66	66
Mobile home or trailer	415	415	415	—	—	—	—
Other	3 786	2 351	1 753	1 435	1 435	1 435	1 435
	305	207	196	98	98	98	98
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person	7 706	5 676	5 234	2 030	2 030	2 030	2 030
2 persons	9 816	7 174	6 157	2 702	2 702	2 702	2 702
3 persons	4 894	3 563	2 964	1 331	1 331	1 331	1 331
4 persons	5 137	3 655	2 974	1 462	1 462	1 462	1 462
5 persons	2 310	1 579	1 212	731	731	731	731
6 or more persons	889	538	388	301	301	301	301
Median, occupied housing units	2.28	2.26	2.18	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.36	2.59	2.53	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.66	1.62	1.58	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less	30 309	21 904	18 665	8 405	8 405	8 405	8 405
1.01 to 1.50	364	223	163	141	141	141	141
1.51 or more	89	58	51	31	31	31	31
Mean	44	43	42	45	45	45	45
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	14 543	10 513	8 916	4 070	4 070	4 070	4 070
Less than \$20,000	681	171	46	510	510	510	510
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1 331	543	420	788	788	788	788
\$30,000 to \$59,999	4 300	2 455	2 438	1 345	1 345	1 345	1 345
\$60,000 to \$79,999	5 038	3 998	3 623	1 060	1 060	1 060	1 060
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1 910	1 442	1 442	238	238	238	238
\$100,000 to \$149,999	993	896	711	97	97	97	97
\$150,000 to \$199,999	173	157	123	16	16	16	16
\$200,000 to \$249,999	70	65	47	5	5	5	5
\$250,000 to \$299,999	41	34	27	7	7	7	7
\$300,000 or more	63 600	67 600	68 000	4	4	4	4
Median (dollars)	66 900	72 700	73 200	50 900	50 900	50 900	50 900
Mean (dollars)	291	167	116	116	116	116	116
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	9 595	7 459	7 237	2 136	2 136	2 136	2 136
Median contract rent (dollars)	306	217	317	267	267	267	267
With meals included in rent	302	315	314	256	256	256	256
Mean contract rent (dollars)	510	483	483	581	581	581	581
No meals included in rent	9 275	7 221	7 100	2 004	2 004	2 004	2 004
No cash rent	291	167	116	124	124	124	124

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bismarck, ND MSA	Burleigh County			Morton County
		Total	Bismarck city	Burleigh County	
Occupied housing units	484	398	342	86	
TENURE					
Owner-occupied housing units	91	69	59	22	
Percent of occupied housing units	18.8	17.3	17.3	25.6	
Renter-occupied housing units	303	329	263	64	
Percent of occupied housing units	81.2	82.7	82.7	74.4	
ROOMS					
1 room	10	8	8	2	
2 rooms	28	23	23	5	
3 rooms	66	55	48	11	
4 rooms	152	129	124	23	
5 rooms	125	101	76	24	
6 rooms	48	35	27	13	
7 rooms	22	20	16	2	
8 or more rooms	33	27	20	6	
Median, occupied housing units	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.6	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.8	6.4	5.8	5.3	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.4	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
1, detached	134	117	76	17	
1, attached	24	22	18	2	
2	56	46	38	10	
3 or 4	26	22	22	4	
5 to 9	47	42	42	5	
10 to 19	49	43	43	6	
20 to 49	61	55	55	6	
50 or more	3	3	3	3	
Mobile home or trailer	60	47	44	33	
Other	4	1	1	3	
PERSONS IN UNIT					
1 person	78	63	63	15	
2 persons	106	89	81	17	
3 persons	106	90	73	16	
4 persons	66	70	60	16	
5 persons	58	48	36	10	
6 or more persons	50	38	29	12	
Median, occupied housing units	3.05	3.02	2.67	3.19	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.61	3.69	3.73	3.00	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.96	2.92	2.75	3.21	
PERSONS PER ROOM					
1.00 or less	416	341	297	75	
1.01 to 1.50	44	38	29	6	
1.51 or more	24	19	16	5	
Mean	.77	.75	.74	.89	
VALUE					
Specified owner-occupied housing units	46	37	31	9	
Less than \$20,000	1	—	—	1	
\$20,000 to \$29,999	6	5	5	4	
\$30,000 to \$39,999	13	9	8	3	
\$40,000 to \$49,999	17	14	11	3	
\$50,000 to \$59,999	7	7	5	—	
\$60,000 to \$69,999	2	2	2	—	
\$70,000 to \$79,999	—	—	—	—	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	—	—	—	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—	—	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	63,800	65,400	65,500	52,500	
Mean (dollars)	63,000	65,500	64,800	52,500	
CONTRACT RENT					
Specified renter-occupied housing units	349	325	280	64	
Median contract rent (dollars)	247	234	236	288	
With media included in rent	251	245	248	283	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	1	—	—	—	
No media included in rent	625	625	625	64	
No cash rent	382	318	273	273	
Mean	6	6	6	6	

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas.]

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Bismarck, ND MSA
Occupied housing units	95	
TEENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	44	
Percent of occupied housing units	46.3	
Renter-occupied housing units	51	
Percent of occupied housing units	53.7	
ROOMS		
1 room	2	
2 rooms	4	
3 rooms	12	
4 rooms	26	
5 rooms	16	
6 rooms	8	
7 rooms	7	
8 or more rooms	20	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.7	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.5	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached	38	
1, attached	7	
2	9	
3 or 4	6	
5 to 9	7	
10 to 12	10	
20 to 47	7	
50 or more	1	
Mobile home or trailer	6	
Other	4	
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	22	
2 persons	26	
3 persons	13	
4 persons	17	
5 persons	8	
6 or more persons	9	
Median, occupied housing units	2.48	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.50	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.44	
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	84	
1.01 to 1.50	7	
1.51 or more	4	
Mean	.79	
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	33	
Less than \$20,000	5	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	5	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	8	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	9	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	3	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	4	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	
\$300,000 or more	1	
Median (dollars)	71	
Mean (dollars)	400	
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	51	
Median contract rent (dollars)	319	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	288	
With meals included in rent	—	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	
No meals included in rent	—	
No cash rent	51	

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Bismarck, ND MSA
Occupied housing units		30 703
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	20 866	
Percent of occupied housing units	68.0	
Renter-occupied housing units	9 837	
Percent of occupied housing units	32.0	
ROOMS		
1 room	248	
2 rooms	990	
3 rooms	2 438	
4 rooms	6 118	
5 rooms	5 736	
6 rooms	3 856	
7 rooms	3 602	
8 or more rooms	7 192	
Median, occupied housing units	5.5	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.5	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached	17 278	
1, attached	1 446	
2	1 56	
3 or 4	1 198	
5 to 9	1 857	
10 to 19	1 895	
20 to 49	970	
50 or more	415	
Mobile home or trailer	3 780	
Other	303	
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	7 689	
2 persons	9 856	
3 persons	4 886	
4 persons	5 128	
5 persons	2 307	
6 or more persons	837	
Median, occupied housing units	2.28	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.56	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.66	
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	30 254	
1.01 to 1.50	362	
1.51 or more	87	
Mean	.44	
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	14 562	
Less than \$20,000	681	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	1 327	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	4 295	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	5 053	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1 907	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	991	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	172	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	69	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	41	
\$300,000 or more	63	
Median (dollars)	500	
Mean (dollars)	800	
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	9 568	
Median contract rent (dollars)	306	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	302	
With meds included in rent	29	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	510	
No meds included in rent	9 248	
No cash rent	9	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. See text for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Burleigh County			Mandan County			Total for split tracts/BNAs in Burleigh County		
		Bismarck, ND MSA	Total	Bismarck city	Total	Mandan city	Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 109	Tract 110
ANCESTRY										
All persons	83 831	60 131	49 256	23 700	15 177	6 516	4 445	3 073	2 522	7 267
Ancestry specified	80 861	57 741	47 195	23 120	14 705	6 172	4 244	2 458	2 502	7 105
Single ancestry	49 837	35 020	29 048	8 891	3 487	3 044	1 461	1 452	1 452	4 289
Multiple ancestry	31 024	22 721	18 147	5 714	2 685	2 000	997	997	997	2 816
Ancestry undesignated or not reported	2 910	2 350	2 064	472	344	201	615	615	615	162
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS										
Total ancestries reported	167 662	120 262	98 512	47 400	30 354	13 032	6 146	5 044	5 044	14 534
Arab	125	99	99	26	26	6	—	—	—	20
Austrian	136	60	41	76	73	—	—	—	—	—
Belarus	57	36	36	21	17	—	—	—	—	10
Chinese	19	14	6	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	1 653	1 022	884	631	388	102	57	80	20	60
Danish	1 340	998	841	342	255	103	95	94	28	143
Dutch	1 336	1 018	709	338	239	61	42	48	117	169
English	4 627	3 481	2 839	1 146	800	248	206	135	158	486
Finnish	540	365	197	175	157	15	6	39	39	22
French (except Basque)	2 496	1 891	1 524	605	393	158	110	61	112	174
French Canadian	353	282	273	71	35	51	16	—	—	7
German	58 231	40 056	32 682	18 175	11 336	4 433	2 903	1 783	1 838	4 679
Greek	118	108	99	10	7	34	5	9	9	32
Hungarian	635	186	144	449	278	13	13	—	303	451
Irish	6 639	5 054	3 980	1 585	1 218	509	371	189	25	70
Iceland	6 474	378	286	96	85	20	—	—	35	—
Lithuanian	63	63	57	—	—	—	28	—	517	170
Norwegian	13 436	10 708	8 921	2 728	1 788	1 384	782	539	79	112
Polish	1 514	1 158	921	356	295	113	68	96	—	—
Portuguese	6	5	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Romanian	76	35	10	41	32	—	6	—	23	23
Russian	5 947	3 821	3 197	2 126	1 308	613	234	178	95	375
Scots-Irish	988	830	704	158	90	30	6	—	177	177
Scottish	790	639	529	151	115	89	40	7	20	121
Subsaharan African	177	124	118	53	53	80	—	—	6	7
Swedish	7	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
Swiss	3 808	2 975	2 211	833	535	322	141	129	93	428
Ukrainian	338	256	252	82	28	67	23	8	—	54
United States or American	547	513	362	34	14	38	34	34	7	25
Welsh	657	549	342	108	25	50	41	5	5	32
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	207	154	110	53	43	7	5	5	11	23
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	58 35	41 35	30 20	—	—	—	7	7	—	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS										
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castro Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	4	4	4	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadorean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	23	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	15	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Burleigh County—Con.		Bismarck city, Burleigh County								
	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109 (pt.)
ANCESTRY											
All persons	3 383	3 262	2 930	5 206	6 494	4 049	5 138	4 336	5 515	4 451	3 073
Ancestry specified	3 105	3 162	2 818	5 036	6 150	3 963	4 997	4 355	5 367	4 334	2 458
Single ancestry	1 834	1 809	1 811	3 139	3 465	2 257	2 757	2 546	3 565	1 461	1 461
Multiple ancestry	1 271	1 353	1 007	917	3 085	1 706	2 240	1 499	1 796	1 997	997
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	178	100	112	150	344	86	148	107	148	615	615
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported	6 566	6 524	5 860	10 412	12 988	8 098	10 276	8 672	11 030	8 902	6 146
Arab	—	—	18	—	11	—	44	—	6	—	—
Austrian	13	4	—	21	—	7	7	7	7	7	—
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	62	65	71	108	102	83	75	57	142	83	80
Danish	36	33	49	38	103	51	108	95	37	94	48
Dutch	44	52	57	120	61	38	89	42	53	64	135
English	148	168	239	260	248	359	502	157	309	157	135
French	99	146	42	32	20	15	18	6	61	23	61
French (except Basque)	—	—	107	114	158	257	178	99	154	144	61
French Canadian	—	—	9	25	87	51	43	16	32	12	—
German	2 051	2 240	1 692	3 723	4 411	2 639	3 053	2 837	3 946	3 446	1 783
Greek	—	—	17	—	34	4	4	—	7	7	—
Hungarian	30	13	—	42	13	13	23	9	—	13	189
Irish	256	354	207	570	509	455	551	371	331	323	—
Italian	47	14	28	36	20	25	25	25	20	23	—
Lithuanian	6	—	—	—	28	—	29	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	640	468	522	661	1 384	821	1 040	768	738	554	539
Polish	88	52	44	132	113	73	74	68	97	96	96
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Romanian	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	254	196	121	372	613	215	307	226	346	449	427
Scotch-Irish	47	50	65	61	90	66	97	30	62	62	178
Slovak	30	36	76	49	89	40	88	34	18	18	6
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	80	—	7	—	24	24	7
Swedish	102	187	—	—	322	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swiss	45	4	143	143	149	143	201	338	135	179	218
Ukrainian	39	53	45	26	67	33	38	28	23	16	129
United States or American	11	—	—	37	50	38	38	34	34	53	8
Welsh	—	—	—	22	22	7	18	18	5	5	5
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	2 358	2 246	2 167	3 643	4 285	2 484	3 230	3 555	4 191	2 724	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. See text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bismarck city, Burleigh County—Con.				Remainder of Burleigh County							
	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	
ANCESTRY												
All persons	316	6 332	1 398	18	22	109	—	2 206	935	1 085	3 244	
Ancestry specified	316	6 182	1 391	18	22	109	—	2 186	923	1 714	3 144	
Single ancestry	215	3 900	936	8	22	58	—	1 237	389	898	1 801	
Multiple ancestry	101	2 282	455	10	—	51	—	949	534	816	1 343	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	—	150	7	—	—	—	—	20	12	171	100	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	632	12 664	2 796	36	44	218	—	4 412	1 870	3 770	6 488	
Arab	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	
Austrian	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Belgian	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Candian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Czech	—	—	60	23	—	—	—	20	—	39	65	
Danish	—	—	126	—	—	—	—	28	17	36	33	
Dutch	8	128	—	3	—	—	—	36	41	41	52	
English	12	405	56	—	—	—	—	109	43	81	168	
French	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	49	146	92	42	
French (except Basque)	46	168	38	—	—	11	—	39	6	6	146	
French Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	—	
German	250	4 026	858	16	—	22	—	1 588	653	1 193	9	
Greek	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	224	—	
Hungarian	—	—	20	6	—	—	—	—	5	24	13	
Irish	6	360	107	1	—	—	—	297	91	149	353	
Italian	—	62	22	—	—	—	—	35	8	25	14	
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	
Norwegian	43	1 528	—	2	—	—	—	14	474	192	319	
Polish	5	85	38	—	—	—	—	321	74	50	52	
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	2	
Russian	30	260	102	4	—	—	—	65	115	152	196	
Scotch-Irish	—	154	24	—	—	—	—	23	23	30	50	
Scottish	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	30	36	
Slavic	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	
Sub-Saharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	69	64	187	
Swedish	—	359	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Swiss	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ukrainian	—	25	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
United States or American	1	25	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	31	53	
Welsh	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	11	6	39	37	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other ancestries	215	4 338	1 098	17	22	—	—	—	—	15	—	
								58	1 283	419	1 260	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Burleigh County—Con.		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Morton County		Mandan city, Morton County		Remainder of Morton County	
	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 201	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204
ANCESTRY								
All persons	816	1 658	7 740	5 528	3 374	7 085	4 718	8 10
Ancestry specified	816	1 632	7 563	5 265	3 307	6 917	4 481	784
Single ancestry	107	475	4 755	3 256	1 893	4 327	2 771	485
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	356	525	2 808	2 009	1 414	2 590	1 710	299
—	—	26	177	263	67	168	237	9
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS								
Total ancestries reported	1 632	3 316	15 480	11 056	6 748	14 170	9 436	1 620
Arab	—	—	8	26	—	26	—	—
Austrian	—	—	19	—	54	19	—	—
Belgian	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	2
Canadian	—	8	—	—	5	—	—	—
Czech	6	8	208	136	47	205	136	3
Danish	26	17	127	61	78	121	56	5
Dutch	20	44	118	93	66	97	76	21
English	18	88	500	247	161	463	176	37
French	—	75	85	9	63	85	9	71
French (except Basque)	40	37	228	169	61	198	134	30
French Canadian	—	—	10	47	—	10	25	22
German	652	976	5 938	4 039	2 513	5 397	3 426	541
Greek	—	—	134	77	65	134	79	—
Hungarian	—	—	400	520	356	370	492	30
Irish	94	90	6	19	60	6	19	—
Italian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonwegian	—	142	180	1 165	621	292	1 004	492
Polish	—	15	19	121	66	108	121	66
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	64	24	16	11	5	16	11	14
Scotch-Irish	—	7	51	28	49	573	385	541
Slovak	—	7	38	28	49	38	28	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	8	16	11	8	16	—
Swedish	61	284	—	—	7	—	7	—
Swiss	—	—	341	133	82	330	123	11
Ukrainian	—	—	67	6	10	12	6	—
United States or American	—	116	29	8	6	6	8	10
Welsh	14	2	—	—	27	7	25	4
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	6
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	460	1 167	5 231	4 096	2 130	4 785	3 512	446
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS								
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 046	2 083	584	2 083	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bismarck, ND MSA	Burleigh County		Morton County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Burleigh County				
		Total	Bismarck city	Total	Mandan city	Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	83 831	60 131	49 256	23 700	15 177	6 516	4 445	3 073	2 522	7 267
Native	B2 896	59 482	48 650	23 414	14 957	6 411	4 440	3 017	2 522	7 202
Foreign born	935	649	606	286	220	105	5	56	—	65
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	545	315	308	230	163	40	14	22	—	19
Persons 5 years and over	77 653	55 664	45 678	21 989	13 999	6 086	4 067	2 906	2 308	6 693
In linguistically isolated households	780	436	426	324	225	53	14	32	—	19
Speak a language other than English	6 852	4 722	3 925	2 130	1 300	591	249	243	106	412
Do not speak English "very well"	1 809	1 139	1 042	670	473	149	54	84	—	57
Speak Spanish	509	415	288	94	50	—	11	24	—	68
Do not speak English "very well"	59	32	32	27	25	—	—	—	—	11
Linguistically isolated	11	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	170	139	134	31	29	29	—	8	—	21
Do not speak English "very well"	73	55	55	18	18	8	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	22 710	16 359	12 846	6 351	4 221	1 668	1 219	678	847	1 901
Preprimary school	1 498	1 241	940	257	206	114	102	29	92	153
Public school	1 010	843	592	167	117	72	58	25	82	48
Elementary or high school	16 617	11 317	8 979	5 300	3 377	1 180	916	496	595	1 355
Public school	15 284	10 389	8 292	4 895	3 101	1 030	854	441	491	1 286
College	4 595	3 801	2 927	794	638	374	201	153	160	393
Public college	3 183	2 501	2 071	682	538	212	124	94	103	298
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	52 226	37 463	31 167	14 763	9 268	4 245	2 589	1 986	1 436	4 641
Less than 9th grade	7 252	4 146	3 356	3 106	1 658	496	270	237	59	324
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3 489	2 232	1 812	1 257	721	177	193	166	73	166
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	13 916	9 521	7 521	4 395	2 755	949	676	464	575	771
Some college, no degree	10 415	7 668	6 346	2 747	1 819	1 002	518	433	316	833
Associate degree	5 729	4 507	3 907	1 222	852	542	294	296	222	654
Bachelor's degree	B 148	6 660	5 870	1 488	1 025	B33	487	309	156	1 173
Graduate or professional degree	3 277	2 729	2 355	548	438	246	151	81	35	720
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.4	B3.0	B3.4	70.4	74.3	84.1	82.1	79.7	90.8	89.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.9	25.1	26.4	13.8	15.8	25.4	24.6	19.6	13.3	40.8
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	186	154	149	285	287	155	182	93	148	137
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 394	1 305	1 228	1 660	1 585	1 355	1 217	1 439	1 554	993
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 149	2 073	2 011	2 358	2 226	1 960	2 126	1 924	2 540	2 110
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	77 653	55 664	45 678	21 989	13 999	6 086	4 067	2 906	2 308	6 693
Same house	43 355	29 313	23 387	14 042	8 050	3 086	1 865	1 343	1 189	3 137
Different house in United States	34 187	26 254	22 211	7 933	5 935	3 000	2 191	1 558	1 114	3 556
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	12 697	11 967	10 646	730	590	1 337	1 033	581	395	1 853
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	B 761	4 157	3 040	4 604	3 328	477	236	122	320	443
Different MSA/PMSA	3 911	3 256	2 675	655	468	252	344	405	177	525
Not in on MSA/PMSA	B 818	6 874	5 850	1 944	1 549	914	578	450	222	735
Abroad	111	97	80	14	14	—	11	5	5	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	66 607	51 231	49 256	15 376	15 177	6 494	4 336	3 073	944	6 338
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	48 476	36 372	34 522	12 104	11 977	4 245	3 190	1 867	887	4 599
Rural population	17 224	B 900	—	B 324	—	22	109	—	1 578	929
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	6 155	2 203	—	3 952	—	22	—	—	179	200
On farms	3 219	1 112	—	2 107	—	—	—	—	62	77
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	41 852	30 700	25 535	11 152	7 336	3 335	2 469	1 435	1 364	4 029
Car, truck, or van	36 714	27 517	23 249	9 197	6 686	3 040	2 274	1 348	1 260	3 784
Drove alone	32 723	24 558	20 991	B 165	5 934	2 777	2 064	1 246	1 027	3 487
Carpooled	3 991	2 959	2 258	1 032	752	263	210	102	233	297
Public transportation (including taxicab)	100	78	22	5	7	6	—	—	—	21
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	47	25	25	22	5	—	6	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	B	8	B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	2 289	1 537	1 221	752	331	96	102	48	32	34
Other means	290	223	189	67	30	66	11	11	4	27
Worked at home	2 459	1 345	798	1 114	284	126	76	28	68	163
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.06	1.05	1.12	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.1	12.3	11.4	15.3	14.6	11.0	10.8	11.7	15.4	12.5
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	1 386	846	655	540	334	114	98	21	67	52
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	4 050	2 849	2 295	1 201	718	332	198	172	183	361
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	16 673	13 021	10 930	3 652	2 727	1 375	968	657	637	1 886
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	7 137	5 362	4 699	1 775	1 103	569	594	209	173	814
All other times	10 147	7 277	6 158	2 870	2 170	819	535	348	236	753
Worked in MSA of residence	40 409	29 744	24 848	10 665	7 057	3 271	2 394	1 390	1 317	3 881
Bismarck city	30 120	26 269	22 849	3 851	3 227	3 035	2 240	1 291	1 070	3 512
Remainder of Burleigh County	1 863	1 713	517	150	113	108	17	29	154	109
Mandan city	5 638	1 577	1 334	4 061	3 500	98	130	57	70	224
Remainder of Morton County	2 788	185	148	2 603	217	30	7	13	23	36
Worked outside MSA of residence	1 443	956	687	487	279	64	75	45	47	148
Oliver County	112	51	51	61	37	—	7	7	—	—
Mercer County	209	112	72	97	35	8	—	—	13	18
Worked elsewhere	1 122	793	564	329	207	56	68	38	34	130

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Burleigh County—Con.		Bismarck city, Burleigh County						
	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	3 283	3 262	2 930	5 206	6 494	4 049	5 138	4 336	5 515
Native	3 256	3 253	2 849	5 142	6 389	4 016	5 068	4 331	5 420
Foreign born	27	9	81	64	105	33	70	5	95
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	2	42	85	40	21	21	14	23
Persons 5 years and over	2 986	2 913	2 785	4 820	6 064	3 837	4 773	3 972	5 050
In linguistically isolated households	—	5	64	118	53	27	29	14	31
Speak a language other than English	257	235	297	591	569	412	339	249	320
Do not speak English "very well"	35	65	103	217	149	104	83	54	113
Speak Spanish	75	21	11	21	—	20	53	11	25
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	18
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	5	—	24	12	29	—	18	—	22
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	11	12	8	—	—	—	16
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 204	1 117	631	1 179	1 668	871	1 549	1 182	1 619
Preprimary school	52	91	109	74	114	50	109	93	128
Public school	34	84	79	63	72	34	78	58	64
Elementary or high school	638	813	337	794	1 180	614	989	893	1 164
Public school	568	745	308	723	1 030	550	873	838	1 125
College	514	213	185	311	374	207	451	196	327
Public college	139	188	112	250	212	170	351	119	251
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 716	1 685	2 058	3 395	4 223	2 903	3 175	2 527	3 297
Less than 9th grade	73	156	267	529	496	292	171	270	349
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	83	96	158	272	177	150	84	193	211
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	485	578	448	1 116	938	608	696	670	853
Some college, no degree	381	444	460	671	991	569	578	512	640
Associate degree	217	200	128	328	542	416	348	281	417
Bachelor's degree	288	149	387	358	833	629	910	462	618
Graduate or professional degree	189	62	210	121	246	239	388	139	209
Percent high school graduate or higher	90.9	85.0	79.3	76.4	84.1	84.8	92.0	81.7	83.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.8	12.5	29.0	14.1	25.6	29.9	40.9	23.8	25.1
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	119	316	146	120	155	—	166	193	128
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 529	2 048	921	1 150	1 355	1 040	1 218	1 217	1 284
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 827	2 544	1 464	1 849	1 960	2 215	2 234	2 116	1 985
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	2 986	2 913	2 785	4 820	6 064	3 837	4 773	3 972	5 050
Some house	1 341	1 663	1 455	2 483	3 086	2 309	2 847	1 857	2 392
Different house in United States	1 635	1 248	1 301	2 321	2 978	1 528	1 914	2 104	2 651
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	530	483	704	1 161	1 315	818	777	981	1 362
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	251	314	180	506	497	220	261	236	270
Different MSA/PMSA	209	93	114	245	252	169	326	315	196
Not in MSA/PMSA	645	358	303	409	914	321	550	572	823
Abroad	10	2	29	16	—	—	12	11	7
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	1 398	1 359	2 930	5 206	6 494	4 049	5 138	4 336	5 515
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	776	1 222	1 634	3 213	4 245	3 081	3 997	3 190	3 811
Rural population	1 885	1 903	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	461	640	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	25	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 558	1 551	1 442	2 634	3 335	2 063	2 574	2 413	2 899
Car, truck, or van	1 404	1 431	1 180	2 366	3 040	1 802	2 342	2 218	2 628
Drove alone	1 197	1 192	1 050	2 162	2 777	1 587	2 112	2 019	2 316
Carpooled	207	239	130	204	263	215	230	199	312
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	11	7	—	11	6	22
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	6	8
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Walked	97	47	208	212	96	164	121	102	139
Other means	7	13	11	15	66	—	7	11	27
Worked at home	50	60	43	30	126	97	93	76	83
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	1.11	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.2	17.2	11.4	11.3	11.0	11.1	11.9	10.8	11.7
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	61	62	29	71	114	14	40	98	103
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	117	182	110	230	332	145	220	192	257
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	684	608	567	1 149	1 375	913	1 097	932	1 233
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	181	225	237	403	569	444	515	594	521
All other times	465	414	456	751	819	450	609	521	702
Worked in MSA of residence	1 534	1 492	1 396	2 590	3 271	2 009	2 498	2 338	2 815
Bismarck city	1 232	1 265	1 285	2 351	3 035	1 833	2 319	2 184	2 621
Remainder of Burleigh County	167	158	48	64	108	25	41	17	34
Mandan city	124	61	63	167	98	145	125	130	153
Remainder of Morton County	11	8	—	8	30	6	13	7	7
Worked outside MSA of residence	24	59	46	44	64	54	76	75	84
Oliver County	—	—	—	—	—	12	13	7	12
Mercer County	19	9	—	—	8	18	63	—	17
Worked elsewhere	5	50	46	44	56	24	63	68	55

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bismarck city, Burleigh County—Con.						Remainder of Burleigh County	
	Tract 108	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	4 451	3 073	316	6 332	1 398	18	22	109
Native	4 430	3 017	316	6 267	1 387	18	22	109
Foreign born	21	56	—	65	11	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	21	22	—	19	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 111	2 906	294	5 836	1 214	16	22	95
In linguistically isolated households	39	32	—	19	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	461	243	33	362	44	5	22	—
Do not speak English "very well"	67	84	—	57	11	—	—	—
Speak Spanish	55	24	—	68	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	8	—	21	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 238	678	82	1 671	475	3	—	37
Preprimary school	87	29	—	121	26	—	—	9
Public school	71	25	—	29	19	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	929	496	64	1 173	343	3	—	23
Public school	901	441	45	1 121	334	3	—	16
College	222	153	18	377	106	—	—	5
Public college	137	94	12	298	65	—	—	5
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 672	1 986	187	4 033	701	10	22	62
Less than 9th grade	490	237	—	241	12	2	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	221	166	7	143	30	—	—	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	786	464	119	603	215	5	11	6
Some college, no degree	561	433	23	719	189	—	11	6
Associate degree	362	296	30	605	151	3	—	13
Bachelor's degree	213	309	8	1 078	65	—	—	25
Graduate or professional degree	39	81	—	644	39	—	—	12
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.4	79.7	96.3	90.5	94.0	80.0	100.0	100.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.4	19.6	4.3	42.7	14.8	—	—	59.7
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	245	93	—	150	263	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 468	1 439	1 718	927	1 766	2 000	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 063	1 924	2 281	2 032	1 929	4 000	—	2 500
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	4 111	2 906	294	5 836	1 214	16	22	95
Same house	2 347	1 343	157	2 594	517	—	—	8
Different house in United States	1 764	1 558	137	3 242	697	16	22	87
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	887	581	58	1 672	321	9	22	52
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	279	122	10	354	100	5	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	147	405	7	486	13	—	—	29
Not in an MSA/PMSA	451	450	62	730	263	2	—	6
Abroad	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	4 451	3 073	316	6 332	1 398	18	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 850	1 867	259	4 599	776	—	—	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	109
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	2 293	1 435	205	3 574	660	8	—	56
Car, truck or van	2 112	1 348	203	3 354	648	8	—	56
Drove alone	1 834	1 246	163	3 140	577	8	—	45
Carpooled	278	102	40	214	71	—	—	11
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	97	48	—	29	5	—	—	—
Other means	12	11	—	22	7	—	—	—
Worked at home	72	28	2	148	—	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.05	1.14	1.04	1.07	1.00	—	1.11
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	11.2	11.7	13.6	11.0	13.7	33.0	—	13.0
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	78	21	—	46	41	—	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	244	172	31	301	57	4	—	6
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	970	657	63	1 686	286	2	—	36
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	324	209	55	752	76	—	—	—
All other times	605	348	54	641	200	2	—	14
Worked in MSA of residence	2 228	1 390	205	3 456	647	5	—	56
Bismarck city	1 996	1 291	192	3 185	552	5	—	56
Remainder of Burleigh County	81	29	13	57	—	—	—	—
Mandan city	134	57	—	178	84	—	—	—
Remainder of Morton County	17	13	—	36	11	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	65	45	—	118	13	3	—	—
Oliver County	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mercer County	5	—	—	11	13	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	60	38	—	107	—	3	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Burleigh County—Con.						
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114	Tract 115
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	—	2 206	935	1 885	3 244	816	1 658
Native	—	2 206	935	1 869	3 235	816	1 640
Foreign born	—	—	—	16	9	—	18
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	2	—	5
Persons 5 years and over	—	2 014	857	1 772	2 897	770	1 559
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Speak a language other than English	—	73	50	213	230	70	139
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	24	65	3	5
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	75	21	27	4
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	765	230	729	1 114	217	421
Preprimary school	—	92	32	26	91	16	35
Public school	—	82	19	15	84	16	35
Elementary or high school	—	531	182	295	810	185	312
Public school	—	446	165	234	742	185	309
College	—	142	16	408	213	16	74
Public college	—	91	—	74	188	16	56
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	—	1 249	608	1 015	1 675	535	1 130
Less than 9th grade	—	59	83	61	154	137	296
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	66	23	53	96	87	95
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	456	168	270	573	183	333
Some college, no degree	—	293	114	192	444	50	212
Associate degree	—	192	49	66	197	20	63
Bachelor's degree	—	148	95	223	149	58	92
Graduate or professional degree	—	35	76	150	62	—	39
Percent high school graduate or higher	—	90.0	82.6	88.8	85.1	58.1	65.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	14.7	28.1	36.7	12.6	10.8	11.6
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	179	—	68	316	—	278
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	1 528	1 830	1 186	2 048	2 013	1 141
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	2 605	2 505	1 758	2 534	2 552	2 303
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	—	2 014	857	1 772	2 897	770	1 559
Same house	—	1 032	543	824	1 663	591	1 265
Different house in United States	—	977	314	938	1 232	179	294
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	337	181	209	474	23	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	310	89	151	309	98	160
Different MSA/PMSA	—	170	39	196	93	42	12
Not in on MSA/PMSA	—	160	5	382	356	16	99
Abroad	—	5	—	10	2	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE							
Urban population	—	628	6	—	1 341	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	628	—	—	1 222	—	—
Rural population	—	1 578	929	1 885	1 903	816	1 658
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	179	200	461	640	223	478
On farms	—	62	77	25	111	146	691
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	—	1 159	455	898	1 543	342	712
Car, truck, or van	—	1 057	430	756	1 423	210	336
Drove alone	—	864	347	620	1 184	199	308
Carpooled	—	193	83	136	239	11	28
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	32	5	92	47	116	24
Other means	—	4	5	—	13	—	12
Worked at home	—	66	15	50	60	16	340
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	1.11	1.12	1.12	1.11	1.03	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	15.7	24.2	14.6	17.1	14.5	27.2
Departure time for work:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	67	6	20	62	25	11
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	152	60	60	178	50	48
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	574	200	398	606	132	145
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	118	62	105	225	51	102
All other times	—	182	112	265	412	68	66
Worked in MSA of residence	—	1 112	425	887	1 487	320	609
Bismarck city	—	878	327	680	1 260	66	153
Remainder of Burleigh County	—	141	52	167	158	245	433
Mandan city	—	70	46	40	61	9	17
Remainder of Morton County	—	23	—	—	8	—	6
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	47	30	11	56	22	103
Oliver County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mercer County	—	13	7	6	9	—	5
Worked elsewhere	—	34	23	5	47	22	98

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Morton County		Mandan city, Morton County			Remainder of Morton County				
	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 201	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204	Tract 205	
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	7 740	5 528	3 374	7 085	4 718	655	810	2 877	4 181	
Native	7 664	5 464	3 294	7 009	4 654	655	810	2 873	4 119	
Foreign born	76	64	80	76	64	—	—	4	62	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	64	59	49	64	50	—	9	42	16	
Persons 5 years and over	7 214	5 049	3 137	6 601	4 261	613	788	2 644	3 945	
In linguistically isolated households	84	86	72	84	69	—	17	61	21	
Speak a language other than English	694	379	325	642	333	52	46	263	469	
Do not speak English "very well"	224	146	125	219	129	5	17	103	72	
Speak Spanish	36	31	9	25	16	11	15	14	4	
Do not speak English "very well"	16	—	9	16	—	—	—	2	—	
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	29	—	—	29	—	—	—	2	
Do not speak English "very well"	—	18	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 025	1 839	862	1 824	1 535	201	304	768	857	
Preprimary school	57	108	41	57	108	—	—	9	42	
Public school	29	52	36	29	52	—	—	8	42	
Elementary or high school	1 766	1 419	630	1 580	1 167	186	252	710	775	
Public school	1 619	1 261	610	1 438	1 053	181	208	636	769	
College	202	312	191	187	260	15	52	49	40	
Public college	159	268	175	144	219	15	49	42	38	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	4 780	3 130	2 176	4 428	2 664	352	466	1 731	2 946	
Less than 9th grade	851	512	390	829	439	22	73	435	918	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	382	303	144	291	286	91	17	164	264	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 244	1 048	660	1 160	935	84	113	583	860	
Some college, no degree	1 005	587	424	917	478	88	109	287	444	
Associate degree	393	301	224	378	250	15	51	145	159	
Bachelor's degree	645	299	206	610	209	35	90	97	241	
Graduate or professional degree	260	80	128	243	67	17	13	20	60	
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.2	74.0	75.5	74.7	72.8	67.9	80.7	65.4	59.9	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.9	12.1	15.3	19.3	10.4	14.8	22.1	6.8	10.2	
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	256	278	261	260	348	237	—	345	376	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 482	1 735	1 447	1 504	1 763	1 094	1 378	2 009	1 880	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 291	2 239	2 128	2 227	2 279	2 933	2 027	2 963	2 500	
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	7 214	5 049	3 137	6 601	4 261	613	788	2 644	3 945	
Same house	4 258	3 119	1 740	3 738	2 572	520	547	1 997	2 928	
Different house in United States	2 949	1 930	1 390	2 856	1 689	93	241	647	1 017	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	234	299	140	204	246	30	53	32	25	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 791	853	771	1 752	805	39	48	448	741	
Different MSA/PMSA	176	194	155	176	137	—	57	59	71	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	748	584	324	724	501	24	83	108	180	
Abroad	7	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	7 085	4 917	3 374	7 085	4 718	—	199	—	—	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	5 178	4 419	2 507	5 178	4 292	—	127	—	—	
Rural population	655	611	—	—	—	655	611	2 877	4 181	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	308	163	—	—	—	308	163	869	2 612	
On farms	69	18	—	—	—	69	18	1 146	874	
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	3 752	2 716	1 556	3 451	2 329	301	387	1 342	1 786	
Car, truck, or van	3 416	2 559	1 350	3 134	2 202	282	357	769	1 103	
Drive alone	3 052	2 254	1 203	2 796	1 935	256	319	703	953	
Carpooled	364	305	147	338	267	26	38	66	150	
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	13	4	
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	13	4	
Subway or elevated railroad or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Walked	155	84	119	149	63	6	21	111	283	
Other means	17	30	—	9	21	8	9	—	20	
Worked at home	164	43	82	159	43	5	—	449	376	
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.07	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.05	1.07	1.05	1.08	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.3	15.7	13.6	14.3	15.5	13.9	17.0	21.7	14.4	
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	159	162	28	153	153	6	9	54	137	
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	295	321	185	261	272	34	49	161	239	
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 499	861	568	1 386	773	113	88	327	397	
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	669	436	170	621	312	48	124	181	319	
All other times	966	893	523	871	776	95	117	170	318	
Worked in MSA of residence	3 621	2 597	1 502	3 330	2 225	291	372	1 283	1 662	
Bismarck city	1 522	1 359	650	1 433	1 144	89	215	208	112	
Remainder of Burleigh County	34	51	36	34	43	—	8	19	10	
Mandan city	1 931	1 091	764	1 761	975	170	116	247	28	
Remainder of Morton County	134	96	52	102	63	32	33	809	1 512	
Worked outside MSA of residence	131	119	54	121	104	10	15	59	124	
Oliver County	29	—	8	29	—	—	—	12	12	
Mercer County	20	25	5	20	10	—	15	11	36	
Worked elsewhere	82	94	41	72	94	10	—	36	76	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bismarck, ND MSA	Burleigh County		Morton County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Burleigh County				
		Total	Bismarck city	Total	Mandan city	Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	62 413	45 103	37 332	17 310	10 988	5 042	3 212	2 471	1 707	5 425
In labor force	44 457	32 535	27 007	11 922	7 926	3 531	2 585	1 508	1 452	4 198
Percent of persons 16 years and over	71.2	72.1	72.3	68.9	72.1	70.0	80.5	61.0	85.1	77.4
Civilian labor force	44 353	32 438	26 919	11 915	7 919	3 531	2 572	1 502	1 433	4 182
Employed	42 237	30 963	25 729	11 274	7 423	3 365	2 502	1 429	1 369	4 020
Unemployed	2 116	1 475	1 190	641	496	166	70	73	64	162
Percent of civilian labor force	4.8	4.5	4.4	5.4	6.3	4.7	2.7	4.9	4.5	3.9
Not in labor force	17 956	12 568	10 325	5 388	3 062	1 511	627	963	255	1 227
Institutionalized persons	1 519	1 181	1 024	338	134	361	—	539	—	—
Enrolled in school	2 379	1 812	1 335	567	367	147	89	35	60	172
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	7 598	5 114	4 462	2 484	1 464	575	225	218	63	355
Females 16 years and over	32 495	23 683	19 899	8 812	5 686	2 752	1 750	1 121	813	2 841
In labor force	21 353	15 912	13 451	5 441	3 816	1 710	1 313	715	675	2 034
Percent of females 16 years and over	65.7	67.2	67.6	61.7	67.1	62.1	75.0	63.8	83.0	71.6
Civilian labor force	21 341	15 900	13 439	5 441	3 816	1 710	1 306	715	675	2 029
Employed	20 469	15 271	12 934	5 198	3 630	1 652	1 273	680	642	1 944
Unemployed	872	629	505	243	186	58	33	35	33	85
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.5	4.9	3.4	2.5	4.9	4.9	4.2
With own children under 6 years	5 519	4 000	3 207	1 519	1 074	439	336	213	235	452
In labor force	4 122	3 040	2 440	1 082	780	311	243	166	207	336
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 365	4 516	3 620	1 849	1 152	435	388	164	234	577
In labor force	5 454	3 883	3 155	1 571	1 028	363	330	140	197	476
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	7 471	5 456	4 383	2 015	1 375	520	443	196	277	718
All parents present in household in labor force	5 336	4 009	3 246	1 327	935	362	315	147	217	559
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	15 947	11 081	8 747	4 866	3 109	1 150	906	470	604	1 309
All parents present in household in labor force	12 678	8 848	7 154	3 830	2 533	887	730	384	443	1 047
Persons 16 to 19 years	4 928	3 579	2 739	1 349	836	359	294	186	117	363
Not enrolled in school	734	515	428	219	174	23	98	38	21	51
Unemployed or not in labor force	226	148	117	78	57	10	32	25	8	12
Not high school graduate	231	101	93	130	100	13	4	15	—	12
Employed	113	51	45	62	51	4	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	44	15	13	29	24	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	74	35	35	39	25	—	—	15	—	12
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	42 237	30 963	25 729	11 274	7 423	3 365	2 502	1 429	1 369	4 020
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 120	4 150	3 589	970	751	645	334	172	174	648
Professional specialty occupations	6 468	5 231	4 528	1 237	858	612	356	283	127	1 008
Technicians and related support occupations	1 736	1 393	1 194	343	281	157	87	48	59	216
Sales occupations	5 394	4 118	3 609	1 276	982	411	409	225	133	652
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6 742	5 256	4 511	1 486	1 130	528	445	270	226	571
Private household occupations	141	110	102	31	22	14	15	15	—	16
Protective service occupations	540	453	385	87	71	31	29	6	42	36
Service occupations, except protective and household	6 140	4 222	3 516	1 918	1 353	467	388	154	177	432
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 941	801	197	1 140	136	14	7	16	52	76
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3 885	2 495	1 962	1 390	965	251	162	95	174	193
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 196	806	600	390	235	28	68	32	66	52
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 715	1 076	855	639	430	103	110	54	62	61
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 219	852	681	367	209	104	92	59	77	59
Construction	2 772	1 871	1 524	901	581	255	135	90	151	196
Manufacturing	2 477	1 592	1 290	885	652	96	104	102	77	179
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	3 478	2 590	2 149	888	642	377	198	145	128	316
Wholesale and retail trade	9 696	7 037	5 975	2 659	1 945	763	727	339	348	762
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 565	2 143	1 960	422	304	271	166	95	65	362
Business and repair services	1 483	1 162	944	321	241	113	109	40	52	160
Professional and related services	11 688	8 844	7 513	2 844	2 043	962	621	323	285	1 336
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	42 237	30 963	25 729	11 274	7 423	3 365	2 502	1 429	1 369	4 020
Private wage and salary workers	29 596	21 804	18 563	7 792	5 680	2 481	1 916	992	926	2 706
Government workers	8 393	6 646	5 517	1 747	1 142	678	419	353	319	1 024
Self-employed workers	3 928	2 150	1 721	790	491	188	113	74	97	368
11 688	2 356	1 537	1 572	563	199	167	60	118	290	1 336
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	48 496	35 517	29 231	12 979	8 454	3 827	2 722	1 949	1 518	4 543
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	35 906	26 533	21 927	9 373	6 136	2 797	1 996	1 487	1 183	3 478
50 to 52 weeks	26 582	19 947	16 664	6 635	4 442	2 175	1 578	1 049	960	2 709
40 to 49 weeks	3 303	2 377	2 087	926	593	227	169	120	86	281
27 to 39 weeks	2 513	1 745	1 350	768	436	179	128	61	58	264
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	6 951	5 021	4 168	1 930	1 266	605	397	201	190	626
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	51 961	37 934	31 119	14 027	9 179	4 011	2 956	1 694	1 619	4 955
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 568	1 074	969	494	400	64	65	24	35	183
With a mobility limitation	818	551	462	267	197	12	45	7	24	139
In labor force	362	276	226	86	66	12	26	—	19	75
With a self-care limitation	1 071	746	691	325	293	64	25	24	22	89
With a work disability	3 744	2 688	2 238	1 056	658	150	250	86	127	352
In labor force	1 988	1 494	1 302	494	308	114	164	70	76	231
Prevented from working	1 459	957	770	502	314	36	68	16	30	99
No work disability	48 217	35 246	28 881	12 971	8 521	3 861	2 706	1 608	1 492	4 603
In labor force	41 191	30 219	25 030	10 972	7 412	3 330	2 396	1 418	1 351	3 852
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	8 829	5 891	5 101	2 938	1 668	670	243	232	69	454
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 509	1 021	904	488	334	63	32	97	11	69
With a mobility limitation	1 186	791	680	395	249	63	26	76	11	62
With a self-care limitation	899	613	560	286	220	30	13	51	11	46
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	2 057	1 422	1 270	635	410	166	72	83	5	115
Mean family income (dollars)	18 796	20 007	20 676	16 083	15 248	23 563	12 929	23 815	2 500	25 644
1 worker	5 295	3 689	3 020	1 606	996	355	237	120	113	547
Mean family income (dollars)	30 603	32 816	33 108	25 519	25 669	32 369	41 691	39 714	36 105	50 643
2 or more workers	15 083	10 867	8 879	4 216	2 726	1 240	821	524	554	1 383
Mean family income (dollars)	42 951	44 833	45 244	38 100	39 262	47 974	48 774	39 112	42 390	53 173

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Burleigh County—Con.		Bismarck city, Burleigh County						
	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 390	2 092	2 414	4 070	5 020	3 293	3 831	3 134	3 988
In labor force	1 708	1 634	1 516	2 850	3 531	2 122	2 758	2 529	3 062
Percent of persons 16 years and over	71.5	78.1	62.8	70.0	70.3	64.4	72.0	80.7	76.8
Civilian labor force	1 708	1 630	1 516	2 850	3 531	2 105	2 758	2 516	3 046
Employed	1 594	1 560	1 448	2 715	3 365	2 046	2 613	2 446	2 917
Unemployed	114	70	68	135	166	59	145	70	129
Percent of civilian labor force	6.7	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.7	2.8	5.3	2.8	4.2
Not in labor force	682	458	898	1 220	1 489	1 171	1 073	605	926
Institutionalized persons	165	—	73	15	361	—	—	—	28
Enrolled in school	218	155	62	159	147	106	191	84	194
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	123	109	550	631	553	740	443	225	412
Females 16 years and over	1 201	1 038	1 376	2 169	2 741	1 802	2 013	1 711	2 214
In labor force	867	731	763	1 471	1 710	1 043	1 334	1 296	1 585
Percent of females 16 years and over	72.2	70.4	55.5	67.8	62.4	57.9	66.3	75.7	71.6
Civilian labor force	867	731	763	1 471	1 710	1 043	1 334	1 289	1 585
Employed	818	708	742	1 426	1 652	1 015	1 273	1 256	1 525
Unemployed	49	23	21	45	58	28	61	33	60
Percent of civilian labor force	5.7	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.4	2.7	4.6	2.6	3.8
With own children under 6 years	246	299	138	338	439	166	276	330	408
In labor force	172	224	104	270	311	136	200	243	317
With own children 6 to 17 years only	204	296	144	309	435	291	473	376	422
In labor force	188	238	131	270	363	267	412	324	399
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	346	423	222	466	520	285	414	429	565
All parents present in household in labor force	242	305	143	358	362	226	298	315	414
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	595	830	337	761	1 150	619	1 018	883	1 112
All parents present in household in labor force	458	628	289	595	887	523	836	724	956
Persons 16 to 19 years	333	202	150	251	359	218	352	278	332
Not enrolled in school	6	42	43	63	23	30	27	93	34
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	14	12	15	10	5	—	32	6
Not high school graduate	—	8	7	8	13	15	4	4	6
Employed	—	6	5	—	13	10	4	4	—
Unemployed	—	2	2	—	—	5	—	—	6
Not in labor force	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 594	1 560	1 448	2 715	3 365	2 046	2 613	2 446	2 917
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	210	120	177	209	645	281	454	317	448
Professional specialty occupations	268	167	252	339	612	462	646	350	394
Technicians and related support occupations	44	86	94	171	157	78	96	79	174
Sales occupations	210	173	201	324	411	262	361	409	436
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	329	255	201	538	528	405	399	431	540
Private household occupations	5	8	—	7	14	—	—	15	12
Protective service occupations	16	23	29	37	31	37	54	29	33
Service occupations, except protective and household	217	255	218	518	467	211	272	377	378
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	36	49	16	8	14	7	18	7	18
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	120	199	108	278	251	159	141	162	311
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	45	87	65	82	28	41	46	68	68
Transportation and material moving occupations	45	90	33	160	103	66	41	110	75
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	49	48	54	44	104	37	85	92	30
Construction	59	116	84	162	255	88	121	135	182
Manufacturing	106	141	80	152	96	74	110	104	164
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	145	138	74	190	377	135	254	190	273
Wholesale and retail trade	304	375	299	670	763	363	539	721	738
Finance, insurance, and real estate	103	64	98	165	271	226	185	160	198
Business and repair services	83	83	75	147	113	76	71	101	100
Professional and related services	507	379	462	802	962	640	920	604	833
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 594	1 560	1 448	2 715	3 365	2 046	2 613	2 446	2 917
Private wage and salary workers	1 086	1 161	1 005	2 075	2 481	1 241	1 811	1 877	2 227
Government workers	391	281	338	477	678	617	640	402	488
Local government workers	136	95	107	172	188	224	181	113	139
Self-employed workers	109	118	85	153	199	163	157	167	192
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 012	1 773	1 675	3 078	3 827	2 323	3 035	2 650	3 081
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 475	1 283	1 204	2 407	2 797	1 714	2 213	1 946	2 344
50 to 52 weeks	996	954	867	1 814	2 175	1 275	1 624	1 533	1 818
40 to 49 weeks	80	83	145	220	227	132	265	169	262
27 to 39 weeks	105	119	99	121	179	153	136	123	131
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	246	279	257	414	605	317	407	397	487
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 068	1 953	1 738	3 325	4 011	2 449	3 297	2 878	3 459
With a mobility or self-care limitation	30	20	85	144	64	85	84	65	182
With a mobility limitation	30	15	38	88	12	17	24	45	72
In labor force	18	6	16	25	12	6	10	26	39
With a self-care limitation	12	12	60	92	64	79	74	25	156
With a work disability	96	77	146	388	150	161	164	250	236
In labor force	55	29	75	165	114	104	98	164	131
Prevented from working	23	42	62	211	36	46	56	68	81
No work disability	1 972	1 876	1 592	2 937	3 861	2 288	3 133	2 628	3 223
In labor force	1 619	1 575	1 388	2 599	3 330	1 922	2 569	2 340	2 859
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	157	135	603	730	648	827	534	243	485
With a mobility or self-care limitation	32	20	113	100	63	143	62	32	140
With a mobility limitation	26	20	62	79	63	102	46	26	119
With a self-care limitation	26	9	82	63	30	97	40	13	72
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	58	44	98	191	155	180	120	72	134
Mean family income (dollars)	15 516	13 177	24 840	18 720	23 641	22 409	30 201	12 929	12 544
1 worker	137	184	117	454	355	261	346	231	312
Mean family income (dollars)	28 931	23 766	21 944	22 515	32 369	33 045	46 459	33 203	23 740
2 or more workers	553	617	410	760	1 240	761	980	804	1 009
Mean family income (dollars)	50 382	35 871	42 377	35 258	47 974	46 475	54 181	47 614	47 289

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bismarck city, Burleigh County—Con.						* Remainder of Burleigh County	
	Tract 108	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	3 273	2 471	230	4 739	859	10	22	78
In labor force	2 483	1 508	205	3 723	712	8	—	56
Percent of persons 16 years and over	75.9	61.0	89.1	78.6	82.9	80.0	—	71.8
Civilian labor force	2 477	1 502	191	3 707	712	8	—	56
Employed	2 320	1 429	191	3 565	666	8	—	56
Unemployed	157	73	—	142	46	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	6.3	4.9	—	3.8	6.5	—	—	—
Nat in labor force	790	963	25	1 016	147	2	22	22
Institutionalized persons	—	539	—	—	8	—	—	5
Enrolled in school	139	35	7	157	54	—	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	331	218	13	315	31	—	22	—
Females 16 years and over	1 695	1 121	112	2 527	413	5	11	39
In labor force	1 267	715	100	1 837	327	3	—	17
Percent of females 16 years and over	74.7	63.8	89.3	72.7	79.2	60.0	—	43.6
Civilian labor force	1 267	715	100	1 832	327	3	—	17
Employed	1 183	680	100	1 767	312	3	—	17
Unemployed	84	35	—	65	15	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	6.6	4.9	—	3.5	4.6	—	—	—
With own children under 6 years	331	213	23	389	154	2	—	6
In labor force	273	166	23	287	110	—	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	371	164	30	510	93	2	—	12
In labor force	315	140	30	414	88	2	—	6
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	413	196	29	615	224	5	—	14
All parents present in household in labor force	317	147	29	476	161	—	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	879	470	64	1 130	321	3	—	23
All parents present in household in labor force	726	384	64	909	260	1	—	6
Persons 16 to 19 years	269	186	7	304	33	—	—	16
Not enrolled in school	30	38	—	41	6	—	—	5
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	25	—	12	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	9	15	—	12	—	—	—	—
Employed	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	15	—	12	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 320	1 429	191	3 565	666	8	—	56
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	241	172	20	595	28	2	—	17
Professional specialty occupations	213	283	22	880	75	—	—	6
Technicians and related support occupations	65	48	—	200	32	—	—	8
Sales occupations	243	225	28	615	93	1	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	468	270	51	514	166	—	—	14
Private household occupations	18	15	—	16	5	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	73	6	13	36	5	2	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	434	154	4	379	104	—	—	11
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	27	16	—	55	11	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	208	95	28	139	80	2	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	111	32	5	34	19	1	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	123	54	12	50	28	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	96	59	8	52	20	—	—	—
Construction	214	90	21	137	35	—	—	—
Manufacturing	189	102	—	147	72	—	—	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	132	145	19	281	77	2	—	8
Wholesale and retail trade	638	339	57	697	149	2	—	6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	132	95	12	351	66	1	—	6
Business and repair services	49	40	6	127	39	—	—	8
Professional and related services	598	323	54	1 180	132	3	—	17
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 320	1 429	191	3 565	666	8	—	56
Private wage and salary workers	1 779	992	160	2 406	504	5	—	39
Government workers	421	353	25	941	137	—	—	17
Local government workers	136	74	12	348	27	—	—	—
Self-employed workers	109	60	6	218	25	3	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 678	1 949	225	3 959	741	10	—	72
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 013	1 487	182	3 044	570	6	—	50
50 to 52 weeks	1 501	1 049	152	2 409	441	6	—	45
40 to 49 weeks	227	120	—	256	64	—	—	—
27 to 39 weeks	108	61	5	211	23	—	—	5
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	379	201	31	563	110	—	—	—
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 901	1 694	203	4 334	820	10	—	78
With a mobility or self-care limitation	56	24	—	168	12	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	23	7	—	124	12	—	—	—
In labor force	11	—	—	75	6	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	33	24	—	78	6	—	—	—
With a work disability	300	86	—	315	42	—	—	—
In labor force	131	70	—	226	24	—	—	—
Prevented from working	111	16	—	72	11	—	—	—
No work disability	2 601	1 608	203	4 019	778	10	—	78
In labor force	2 311	1 418	191	3 407	688	8	—	56
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	366	232	13	389	31	—	22	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	84	97	—	56	14	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	44	76	—	49	14	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	52	51	—	46	14	—	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	99	83	—	103	35	—	11	—
Mean family income (dollars)	13 691	23 815	—	25 543	10 043	—	22 460	—
1 worker	245	120	15	486	78	—	—	6
Mean family income (dollars)	16 059	39 714	21 582	52 128	20 156	—	—	368 500
2 or more workers	854	524	82	1 187	263	5	—	17
Mean family income (dollars)	32 361	39 112	30 482	53 389	36 150	19 047	—	103 662

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Burleigh County—Con.						
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114	Tract 115
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	—	1 477	686	1 531	2 082	593	1 302
In labor force	—	1 247	475	996	1 626	391	737
Percent of persons 16 years and over	—	84.4	69.2	65.1	78.1	65.9	56.6
Civilian labor force	—	1 242	475	996	1 622	391	737
Employed	—	1 178	455	928	1 552	347	718
Unemployed	—	64	20	68	70	44	19
Percent of civilian labor force	—	5.2	4.2	6.8	4.3	11.3	2.6
Not in labor force	—	230	211	535	456	202	565
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	157	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	53	15	164	155	—	85
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	50	40	92	109	96	243
Females 16 years and over	—	701	314	788	1 033	271	627
In labor force	—	575	197	540	728	131	273
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	82.0	62.7	68.5	70.5	48.3	43.5
Civilian labor force	—	575	197	540	728	131	273
Employed	—	542	177	506	705	120	270
Unemployed	—	33	20	34	23	11	3
Percent of civilian labor force	—	5.7	10.2	6.3	3.2	8.4	1.1
With own children under 6 years	—	212	63	92	297	30	93
In labor force	—	184	49	62	224	24	57
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	204	67	111	294	60	148
In labor force	—	167	62	100	236	53	104
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	248	103	122	418	56	112
All parents present in household in labor force	—	188	83	81	305	43	63
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	540	179	274	827	167	324
All parents present in household in labor force	—	379	138	198	627	137	209
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	110	59	300	202	34	119
Not enrolled in school	—	21	10	—	42	—	9
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	8	—	—	14	—	9
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES							
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	1 178	455	928	1 552	347	718
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	154	53	182	118	—	37
Professional specialty occupations	—	105	128	193	167	46	58
Technicians and related support occupations	—	59	16	12	86	7	11
Sales occupations	—	105	37	117	172	37	41
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	175	57	163	255	29	52
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	29	—	11	21	6	1
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	173	53	113	255	35	66
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	52	21	25	49	141	316
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	146	54	40	197	23	73
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	61	18	26	86	5	10
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	50	11	17	90	13	40
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	69	7	29	48	5	13
Construction	—	130	59	24	116	—	18
Manufacturing	—	77	32	34	141	7	11
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	109	35	68	136	42	43
Wholesale and retail trade	—	291	65	155	373	59	113
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	53	11	37	63	5	8
Business and repair services	—	46	33	44	83	—	4
Professional and related services	—	231	156	375	376	56	120
CLASS OF WORKER							
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	1 178	455	928	1 552	347	718
Private wage and salary workers	—	766	300	582	1 156	117	281
Government workers	—	294	83	254	281	86	114
Local government workers	—	85	20	109	95	53	67
Self-employed workers	—	112	72	84	115	120	316
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	—	1 293	584	1 271	1 763	428	875
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	—	1 001	434	905	1 277	329	610
50 to 52 weeks	—	808	300	555	948	195	432
40 to 49 weeks	—	86	25	16	83	26	54
27 to 39 weeks	—	53	53	82	119	44	39
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	159	63	136	279	62	154
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	—	1 416	621	1 248	1 943	479	1 030
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	35	15	18	20	7	10
With a mobility limitation	—	24	15	18	15	7	10
In labor force	—	19	—	12	6	7	6
With a self-care limitation	—	22	11	6	12	—	4
With a work disability	—	127	37	54	77	64	91
In labor force	—	76	5	31	29	17	34
Prevented from working	—	30	27	12	42	33	43
No work disability	—	1 289	584	1 194	1 866	415	939
In labor force	—	1 160	445	931	1 567	356	674
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	56	65	126	135	114	272
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	11	13	18	20	21	34
With a mobility limitation	—	11	13	12	20	21	34
With a self-care limitation	—	11	—	12	9	4	17
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989							
No workers	—	5	12	23	44	18	39
Mean family income (dollars)	—	2 500	26 518	23 844	13 177	8 797	8 399
1 worker	—	98	61	59	184	69	192
Mean family income (dollars)	—	38 328	38 805	40 532	23 766	22 244	23 119
2 or more workers	—	472	196	290	612	142	259
Mean family income (dollars)	—	44 459	51 865	63 289	36 009	31 335	29 817

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Morton County		Mandan city, Morton County			Remainder of Morton County			
	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 201	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204	Tract 205
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	5 661	3 815	2 592	5 192	3 204	469	611	1 984	3 258
In labor force	4 038	2 902	1 723	3 700	2 503	338	399	1 383	1 876
Percent of persons 16 years and over	71.3	76.1	66.5	71.3	78.1	72.1	65.3	69.7	57.6
Civilian labor force	4 038	2 895	1 723	3 700	2 496	338	399	1 383	1 876
Employed	3 780	2 730	1 601	3 479	2 343	301	387	1 364	1 799
Unemployed	258	165	122	221	153	37	12	19	77
Percent of civilian labor force	6.4	5.7	7.1	6.0	6.1	10.9	3.0	1.4	4.1
Not in labor force	1 623	913	869	1 492	701	131	212	601	1 382
Institutionalized persons	123	59	11	123	—	—	59	—	145
Enrolled in school	175	150	91	154	122	21	28	39	112
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	721	292	504	705	255	16	37	266	701
Females 16 years and over	2 989	1 863	1 357	2 766	1 563	223	300	918	1 685
In labor force	1 946	1 352	859	1 808	1 49	138	203	524	760
Percent of females 16 years and over	65.1	72.6	63.3	65.4	73.5	61.9	67.7	57.1	45.1
Civilian labor force	1 946	1 352	859	1 808	1 49	138	203	524	760
Employed	1 820	1 318	818	1 687	1 125	133	193	514	728
Unemployed	126	34	41	121	24	5	10	10	32
Percent of civilian labor force	6.5	2.5	4.8	6.7	2.1	3.6	4.9	1.9	4.2
With own children under 6 years	501	401	226	473	375	28	26	194	197
In labor force	375	259	182	365	233	10	26	131	135
With own children 6 to 17 years only	616	508	183	537	432	79	76	255	287
In labor force	523	472	168	464	396	59	76	180	228
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	623	537	292	576	507	47	30	263	300
All parents present in household in labor force	438	301	245	419	271	19	30	160	183
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 640	1 228	556	1 480	1 073	160	155	694	748
All parents present in household in labor force	1 285	963	512	1 208	813	77	150	507	563
Persons 16 to 19 years	450	364	205	389	242	61	122	134	196
Not enrolled in school	94	51	44	85	45	9	6	15	15
Unemployed or not in labor force	16	30	17	16	24	—	6	2	13
Not high school graduate	42	51	22	33	45	9	6	4	11
Employed	26	21	13	17	21	9	—	2	—
Unemployed	8	16	—	8	16	—	—	—	5
Not in labor force	8	14	9	8	8	—	6	2	6
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 780	2 730	1 601	3 479	2 343	301	387	1 364	1 799
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	457	219	166	412	173	45	46	30	98
Professional specialty occupations	462	280	188	445	225	17	55	100	207
Technicians and related support occupations	156	73	61	147	73	9	—	24	29
Sales occupations	543	356	194	506	282	37	74	81	102
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	626	353	257	561	312	65	41	90	160
Private household occupations	15	7	—	15	7	—	—	—	9
Protective service occupations	36	16	19	36	16	—	—	14	2
Service occupations, except protective and household	625	509	333	592	428	33	81	175	276
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	43	56	45	43	48	—	8	501	495
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	488	429	149	441	375	47	54	163	161
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	51	149	57	35	143	16	6	51	82
Transportation and material moving occupations	180	212	75	157	198	23	14	79	93
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	98	71	57	89	63	9	8	56	85
Construction	363	160	130	327	124	36	36	128	120
Manufacturing	299	247	140	278	234	21	13	73	126
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	311	263	136	271	235	40	28	91	87
Wholesale and retail trade	962	736	448	889	608	73	128	267	246
Finance, insurance, and real estate	170	109	57	164	83	6	26	18	68
Business and repair services	117	129	29	106	106	11	23	14	32
Professional and related services	1 017	709	449	964	630	53	79	193	476
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 780	2 730	1 601	3 479	2 343	301	387	1 364	1 799
Private wage and salary workers	2 851	2 131	1 204	2 608	1 868	243	263	677	929
Government workers	595	406	261	542	339	53	67	176	309
Local government workers	275	164	107	236	148	39	16	76	168
Self-employed workers	318	178	121	313	129	5	49	419	536
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	4 264	3 150	1 877	3 892	2 685	372	465	1 513	2 175
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 063	2 334	1 304	2 815	2 017	248	317	1 173	1 499
50 to 52 weeks	2 322	1 588	890	2 164	1 388	158	200	855	980
40 to 49 weeks	213	287	167	189	237	24	50	115	144
27 to 39 weeks	237	151	99	217	120	20	31	100	181
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	573	489	311	520	435	53	54	195	362
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 717	3 404	2 011	4 264	2 904	453	500	1 660	2 235
With a mobility or self-care limitation	190	138	110	179	111	11	27	24	32
With a mobility limitation	111	44	64	100	33	11	11	24	24
In labor force	36	25	11	30	25	6	—	7	7
With a self-care limitation	147	94	68	147	78	—	16	4	12
With a work disability	322	200	193	281	184	41	16	135	206
In labor force	150	87	88	133	87	17	—	73	96
Prevented from working	148	96	105	129	80	19	16	62	91
No work disability	4 395	3 204	1 818	3 983	2 720	412	484	1 525	2 029
In labor force	3 788	2 760	1 569	3 467	2 376	321	384	1 252	1 603
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	821	345	1570	805	293	16	52	324	878
With a mobility or self-care limitation	110	57	167	110	57	—	—	37	117
With a mobility limitation	84	39	126	84	39	—	—	37	109
With a self-care limitation	45	30	145	45	30	—	—	8	58
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	185	116	130	175	105	10	11	65	139
Mean family income (dollars)	18 907	11 420	15 863	17 817	10 207	37 984	23 000	20 322	14 440
1 worker	555	333	202	513	281	42	52	197	319
Mean family income (dollars)	27 767	20 346	28 683	27 886	19 455	26 324	25 159	29 748	22 393
2 or more workers	1 387	1 023	576	1 259	891	128	132	511	719
Mean family income (dollars)	41 910	37 755	38 346	42 511	35 263	35 990	54 580	37 668	31 351

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bismarck, ND MSA	Burleigh County		Morton County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Burleigh County				
		Total	Bismarck city	Total	Mandan city	Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	31 485	22 734	19 403	8 751	5 662	2 481	1 696	972	812	2 768
Less than \$5,000	1 782	1 206	1 047	576	354	117	126	34	13	74
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 057	2 018	1 720	1 039	579	95	154	74	43	76
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 062	1 994	1 709	1 068	684	194	139	76	64	114
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6 649	4 724	4 087	1 925	1 184	602	297	186	138	459
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5 277	3 900	3 318	1 377	940	503	237	178	168	466
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 181	4 565	3 897	1 616	1 110	491	374	229	209	580
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 067	3 148	2 656	919	683	313	243	178	123	672
\$75,000 to \$99,999	751	613	493	138	91	90	38	11	29	197
\$100,000 or more	659	566	476	93	37	76	88	6	25	130
Median (dollars)	27 001	28 450	28 223	23 685	25 298	29 548	29 919	31 071	32 500	40 135
Mean (dollars)	32 418	34 028	33 579	28 236	28 915	35 885	36 799	33 116	39 987	45 936
Families	22 435	15 978	13 169	6 457	4 132	1 761	1 130	727	672	2 045
Median income (dollars)	33 275	35 278	35 876	28 856	30 764	36 237	38 654	37 070	35 288	46 595
Males 15 years and over, with income	29 177	20 897	17 044	8 280	5 183	2 261	1 462	1 272	878	2 563
Median income (dollars)	18 996	20 008	20 406	16 943	18 295	20 767	22 277	16 516	21 059	27 032
Percent year-round full-time workers	55.0	56.7	56.7	50.6	50.2	57.0	63.2	50.6	67.8	64.1
Median income (dollars)	26 005	26 966	27 418	23 118	24 453	30 419	30 458	27 138	26 307	34 559
Females 15 years and over, with income	29 007	21 212	18 040	7 795	5 165	2 406	1 586	969	739	2 528
Median income (dollars)	9 724	10 233	10 700	8 252	9 770	10 445	10 278	9 081	12 334	13 586
Percent year-round full-time workers	36.1	38.0	38.7	31.0	35.6	36.8	41.2	40.5	48.6	41.9
Median income (dollars)	16 313	16 874	17 100	14 360	15 017	18 908	17 420	16 200	14 578	20 025
Per capita income (dollars)	12 316	13 018	13 339	10 534	10 881	13 811	14 173	11 864	13 152	17 502
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	31 485	22 734	19 403	8 751	5 662	2 481	1 696	972	812	2 768
With earnings	26 601	19 459	16 396	7 142	4 654	2 142	1 504	842	791	2 544
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 158	33 687	33 363	27 991	28 843	34 256	37 031	33 019	38 381	43 662
With Social Security income	7 800	5 166	4 466	2 634	1 457	576	235	192	77	387
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 414	7 487	7 622	7 271	8 065	7 581	7 527	8 467	6 019	8 669
With public assistance income	1 813	1 118	921	695	375	49	91	26	52	62
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 844	3 858	4 128	3 821	3 918	3 663	5 043	5 120	2 920	6 703
With retirement income	3 319	2 552	2 281	767	533	324	120	78	42	346
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 821	9 318	9 670	7 165	7 372	9 716	8 066	10 773	3 433	12 616
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	37 822	39 849	40 092	32 806	33 603	42 527	45 005	37 465	41 037	50 948
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 103	40 203	40 052	32 795	32 876	43 050	45 690	39 537	43 102	51 225
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 489	39 425	40 138	32 818	34 542	41 974	43 864	35 013	36 676	50 650
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 896	43 458	44 150	34 818	36 555	46 133	52 179	39 649	42 377	53 452
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 541	45 258	45 766	36 042	37 192	48 711	55 249	41 057	44 889	55 449
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 061	41 441	42 445	33 469	35 773	43 636	47 607	37 757	37 291	51 558
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 704	18 866	18 608	13 878	12 832	22 538	13 008	21 202	24 049	25 103
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 586	15 554	15 509	11 401	10 793	18 646	11 406	15 586	24 049	18 389
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 270	25 836	25 126	19 103	17 638	29 577	19 558	24 010	—	43 007
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All income levels in 1989	22 435	15 978	13 169	6 457	4 132	1 761	1 130	727	672	2 045
Families	22 435	15 978	13 169	6 457	4 132	1 761	1 130	727	672	2 045
Householder worked in 1989	19 036	13 700	11 166	5 336	3 397	1 509	1 020	626	647	1 830
With related children under 18 years	12 387	8 855	7 174	3 532	2 400	931	706	402	456	1 066
With related children under 5 years	4 942	3 558	2 836	1 384	992	378	291	186	183	413
Married-couple families	19 041	13 394	10 861	5 647	3 507	1 492	911	626	620	1 777
Householder worked in 1989	16 330	11 587	9 289	4 743	2 924	1 276	833	542	595	1 608
With related children under 18 years	10 128	7 141	5 629	2 987	1 950	734	545	367	415	865
With related children under 5 years	4 299	3 075	2 436	1 224	859	334	232	186	175	343
Female householder, no husband present	2 671	2 049	1 871	622	507	205	173	72	35	209
Householder worked in 1989	2 102	1 645	1 505	457	389	169	152	55	35	163
With related children under 18 years	1 913	1 448	1 319	465	394	148	139	24	35	157
With related children under 5 years	567	416	352	151	133	34	59	—	8	54
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	11 173	8 355	7 608	2 818	1 984	857	694	331	186	962
Nonfamily householder	9 050	6 756	6 234	2 294	1 530	720	566	245	140	723
65 years and over	3 108	2 035	1 807	1 073	634	206	93	70	12	87
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	81 520	58 280	47 985	23 240	14 979	6 155	4 439	2 534	2 522	7 267
Persons under 18 years	23 731	16 656	13 221	7 075	4 662	1 678	1 349	688	881	2 034
Related children under 18 years	23 569	16 609	13 181	6 960	4 557	1 678	1 349	676	881	2 027
Related children 5 to 17 years	17 422	12 167	9 626	5 255	3 384	1 248	971	509	667	1 453
Persons 65 years and over	8 829	5 891	5 101	2 938	1 668	670	243	232	69	454
Persons 75 years and over	3 680	2 463	2 115	1 217	665	243	86	118	33	164
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	1 877	1 263	981	614	372	63	148	33	49	89
Percent below poverty level	8.4	7.9	7.4	9.5	9.0	3.6	13.1	4.5	7.3	4.4
Householder worked in 1989	1 234	832	627	402	230	46	116	33	34	59
With related children under 18 years	1 430	957	749	473	316	40	110	33	31	74
With related children under 5 years	753	529	384	224	157	33	65	19	21	27
Married-couple families	931	581	372	350	138	31	35	28	49	27
Householder worked in 1989	581	370	214	211	54	14	23	28	34	19
With related children under 18 years	584	359	217	225	95	8	19	28	31	12
With related children under 5 years	350	242	149	108	49	8	11	19	21	12
Female householder, no husband present	840	592	537	248	220	22	108	5	—	62
Householder worked in 1989	574	399	366	175	162	22	93	5	—	40
With related children under 18 years	784	543	490	241	214	22	91	5	—	62
With related children under 5 years	369	253	211	116	108	15	54	—	—	15
Unrelated individuals	2 771	1 892	1 654	879	614	167	148	83	23	118
Nonfamily householder	1 899	1 300	1 186	599	354	130	115	42	13	60
65 years and over	943	576	465	367	196	58	28	12	—	—
Persons	8 702	5 851	4 631	2 851	1 723	321	564	188	170	386
Percent below poverty level	10.7	10.0	9.7	12.3	11.5	5.2	12.7	7.4	6.7	5.3
Persons under 18 years	3 013	1 977	1 500	1 036	673	61	200	56	53	162
Related children under 18 years	2 866	1 930	1 460	936	575	61	200	44	53	155
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 841	1 201	915	640	369	22	115	26	27	116
Persons 65 years and over	1 377	875	668	502	244	75	52	12	16	16
Persons 75 years and over	804	514	394	290	148	58	28	12	10	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 155	2 210	1 669	945	595	117	209	69	41	158
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	12 159	8 008	6 299	4 151	2 460	553	738	277	298	457
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	23 960	15 386	11 915	8 574	5 027	1 134	1 055	637	710	974

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Burleigh County—Con.		Bismarck city, Burleigh County						
	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	853	956	1 542	2 325	2 470	1 768	1 864	1 657	2 081
Less than \$5,000	31	39	175	162	117	49	74	126	156
\$5,000 to \$9,999	36	90	289	306	95	123	120	154	241
\$10,000 to \$14,999	59	77	190	373	194	193	115	139	128
\$15,000 to \$24,999	102	220	392	537	591	401	260	297	346
\$25,000 to \$34,999	132	211	159	435	503	329	305	237	326
\$35,000 to \$49,999	279	207	164	353	491	370	441	358	483
\$50,000 to \$74,999	169	83	149	144	313	231	341	238	338
\$75,000 to \$99,999	25	18	12	15	90	47	82	38	18
\$100,000 or more	20	11	12	—	76	25	126	70	45
Median (dollars)	37 564	27 823	17 557	20 862	29 664	28 184	36 686	29 133	30 517
Mean (dollars)	42 299	30 439	22 892	23 752	35 945	32 927	43 917	34 915	33 977
Families	748	845	625	1 405	1 750	1 202	1 446	1 107	1 455
Median income (dollars)	37 865	29 040	33 634	28 229	36 383	36 774	42 312	38 101	38 173
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 139	1 012	981	1 866	2 250	1 470	1 788	1 423	1 723
Median income (dollars)	17 229	18 094	15 965	14 905	20 882	21 293	25 055	21 795	22 417
Percent year-round full-time workers	54.2	62.2	43.5	51.7	57.3	53.8	54.9	62.2	62.4
Median income (dollars)	27 470	22 614	21 597	21 526	30 419	29 306	32 397	29 681	27 390
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 017	941	1 308	2 035	2 395	1 640	1 809	1 547	1 974
Median income (dollars)	9 234	7 207	10 285	10 213	10 494	11 306	10 836	10 512	11 108
Percent year-round full-time workers	37.3	34.5	33.6	41.4	37.0	29.5	35.2	41.9	37.6
Median income (dollars)	16 680	13 689	18 707	14 509	18 908	19 167	17 783	17 340	16 914
Per capita income (dollars)	11 707	9 095	12 243	10 583	13 820	14 302	16 028	13 474	12 603
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	853	956	1 542	2 325	2 470	1 768	1 864	1 657	2 081
With earnings	795	897	1 083	1 921	2 142	1 347	1 630	1 465	1 707
Mean earnings (dollars)	41 424	29 141	24 148	22 857	34 256	32 571	40 464	35 007	37 338
With Social Security income	111	166	542	640	565	661	432	230	451
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 089	6 834	6 725	7 971	7 654	8 315	8 124	7 626	6 376
With public assistance income	43	65	104	200	49	43	79	91	134
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 281	1 912	3 324	3 519	3 663	4 752	3 433	5 043	4 915
With retirement income	91	75	193	241	324	344	272	120	169
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 992	5 203	7 657	8 261	9 716	9 130	16 343	8 066	4 694
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	43 750	32 053	35 802	28 892	42 653	39 955	50 343	42 351	39 039
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 294	31 705	38 038	29 863	43 050	42 500	46 749	42 127	40 507
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 918	32 898	33 684	27 930	42 228	38 337	53 908	42 719	36 618
Married-couple families (dollars)	47 615	34 550	39 482	32 266	46 309	42 100	54 957	49 056	43 686
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 486	34 697	41 607	36 796	48 711	46 448	53 519	50 908	46 399
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 612	34 203	37 321	28 504	43 948	39 546	56 256	46 341	39 416
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 362	12 084	20 998	19 580	22 538	21 384	20 930	13 008	13 348
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 012	9 666	19 315	16 590	18 646	21 534	15 138	11 406	9 862
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 764	21 753	21 908	26 615	29 577	21 112	35 942	19 558	20 673
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989	748	845	625	1 405	1 750	1 202	1 446	1 107	1 455
Families	673	762	505	1 070	1 509	932	1 241	997	1 271
Householder worked in 1989	465	600	312	716	931	474	750	689	914
With related children under 18 years	220	282	110	305	378	123	228	285	412
With related children under 5 years	644	736	492	1 014	1 481	1 062	1 250	888	1 210
Married-couple families	596	670	388	767	1 276	818	1 079	810	1 083
Householder worked in 1989	380	519	248	460	734	400	611	528	748
With related children under 18 years	197	232	98	235	334	117	196	226	360
With related children under 5 years	83	80	114	285	205	115	176	173	214
Female householder, no husband present	56	63	98	224	169	94	149	152	167
Householder worked in 1989	55	64	48	217	148	74	132	139	145
With related children under 5 years	23	43	12	48	34	6	32	59	52
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	236	173	988	1 158	857	609	489	678	807
Nonfamily householder	105	111	917	920	720	566	418	550	626
65 years and over	78	18	354	242	206	255	141	93	237
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 753	3 206	2 831	5 185	6 133	4 049	4 976	4 330	5 471
Persons under 18 years	951	1 266	564	1 242	1 678	904	1 445	1 312	1 683
Related children under 18 years	951	1 259	564	1 227	1 678	904	1 445	1 312	1 677
Related children 5 to 17 years	654	912	419	841	1 248	692	1 087	948	1 221
Persons 65 years and over	157	135	603	730	648	827	534	243	485
Persons 75 years and over	74	48	351	346	232	341	173	86	220
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	70	101	37	144	63	26	81	148	155
Percent below poverty level	9.4	12.0	5.9	10.2	3.6	2.2	5.6	13.4	10.7
Householder worked in 1989	43	75	27	80	46	12	46	116	86
With related children under 18 years	63	90	27	97	40	12	75	110	123
With related children under 5 years	29	67	27	58	33	6	36	65	51
Married-couple families	27	51	26	50	31	20	15	35	67
Householder worked in 1989	27	39	21	19	14	6	9	23	31
With related children under 18 years	20	42	21	28	8	6	9	19	41
With related children under 5 years	20	27	21	19	8	6	9	11	17
Female householder, no husband present	38	47	11	55	22	6	59	108	88
Householder worked in 1989	11	33	6	35	22	6	37	93	55
With related children under 18 years	38	45	6	55	22	6	59	91	82
With related children under 5 years	9	40	6	25	15	—	27	54	34
Unrelated individuals	87	43	269	291	167	76	107	148	246
Nonfamily householder	10	17	234	203	130	71	71	115	161
65 years and over	67	3	95	94	58	32	21	28	85
Persons	346	405	424	745	321	140	338	564	773
Percent below poverty level	12.6	12.6	15.0	14.4	5.2	3.5	6.8	13.0	14.1
Persons under 18 years	155	202	80	233	61	19	134	200	280
Related children under 18 years	155	195	80	218	61	19	134	200	274
Related children 5 to 17 years	116	118	34	128	22	10	60	115	197
Persons 65 years and over	67	14	100	138	75	47	28	52	127
Persons 75 years and over	50	3	63	75	58	16	16	28	87
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	192	193	181	197	117	35	129	209	393
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	406	598	554	1 009	553	261	454	738	885
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	687	1 265	1 002	1 933	1 134	756	798	1 055	1 441

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bismarck city, Burleigh County—Con.						Remainder of Burleigh County	
	Tract 108	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 696	972	123	2 448	452	5	11	39
Less than \$5,000	65	34	—	69	20	—	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	213	74	5	70	30	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	167	76	8	87	39	—	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	536	186	46	430	61	4	11	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	325	178	25	392	103	1	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	289	229	39	537	143	—	16	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	83	178	—	592	49	—	5	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	18	11	—	155	7	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	6	—	116	—	—	—	18
Median (dollars)	22 238	31 071	26 250	40 081	31 667	16 563	21 250	69 729
Mean (dollars)	24 798	33 116	27 996	45 581	31 458	19 047	22 460	116 811
Families	1 198	727	97	1 776	376	5	11	23
Median income (dollars)	24 661	37 070	31 058	46 767	30 714	16 563	21 250	109 527
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 530	1 272	118	2 191	427	5	11	39
Median income (dollars)	15 592	16 516	18 421	27 371	20 528	13 125	18 750	43 302
Percent year-round full-time workers	51.4	50.6	78.0	66.2	63.2	100.0	—	100.0
Median income (dollars)	20 804	27 138	20 357	34 408	25 242	13 125	—	43 302
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 602	969	112	2 260	384	5	11	39
Median income (dollars)	9 078	9 081	11 000	14 263	10 565	2 500	3 750	2 500
Percent year-round full-time workers	44.6	40.5	53.6	42.4	44.5	20.0	—	15.4
Median income (dollars)	13 196	16 200	12 250	19 823	16 687	8 750	—	18 750
Per capita income (dollars)	9 533	11 864	11 350	17 593	10 140	4 852	11 230	41 985
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 696	972	123	2 448	452	5	11	39
With earnings	1 478	842	123	2 236	417	5	—	39
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 734	33 019	26 784	43 724	31 708	19 047	—	113 088
With Social Security income	387	192	8	332	26	—	11	5
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 526	8 467	10 416	8 774	7 093	—	3 818	3 000
With public assistance income	104	26	5	51	35	—	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 190	5 120	400	7 753	3 360	—	—	—
With retirement income	196	78	12	301	31	—	—	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 474	10 773	1 600	13 082	7 198	—	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	27 484	37 465	29 106	51 429	30 402	19 047	22 460	172 750
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 542	39 537	31 691	51 246	29 253	20 945	—	190 097
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 860	35 013	25 720	51 630	33 216	16 200	22 460	123 600
Married-couple families (dollars)	30 494	39 649	29 036	54 436	34 651	19 047	22 460	172 750
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 444	41 057	31 938	56 025	35 052	20 945	—	190 097
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 560	37 757	25 720	52 942	33 741	16 200	22 460	123 600
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 559	21 202	30 000	22 784	12 951	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 387	15 586	30 000	18 389	9 623	—	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 976	24 010	—	36 148	35 000	—	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	1 198	727	97	1 776	376	5	11	23
Householder worked in 1989	983	626	97	1 594	336	5	—	23
With related children under 18 years	725	402	55	936	267	3	—	17
With related children under 5 years	287	186	19	360	142	1	—	6
Married-couple families	922	626	90	1 527	294	5	11	23
Householder worked in 1989	765	542	90	1 391	275	5	—	23
With related children under 18 years	538	367	48	740	204	3	—	17
With related children under 5 years	247	186	19	290	127	1	—	6
Female householder, no husband present	247	72	7	202	61	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	194	55	7	156	40	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	175	24	7	157	53	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	40	—	—	54	15	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	640	331	33	911	107	—	—	16
Nonfamily householder	498	245	26	672	76	—	—	16
65 years and over	134	70	—	75	—	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 437	2 534	316	6 332	1 373	18	22	109
Persons under 18 years	1 307	688	93	1 752	545	8	—	37
Related children under 18 years	1 307	676	93	1 745	545	8	—	37
Related children 5 to 17 years	974	509	71	1 249	361	6	—	23
Persons 65 years and over	366	232	13	389	31	—	22	—
Persons 75 years and over	109	118	—	126	13	—	11	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	157	33	—	83	54	—	—	—
Percent below poverty level	13.1	4.5	—	4.7	14.4	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	95	33	—	53	33	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	117	33	—	68	47	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	49	19	—	21	19	—	—	—
Married-couple families	62	28	—	21	17	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	33	28	—	13	17	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	41	28	—	6	10	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	23	19	—	6	10	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	89	5	—	62	32	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	56	5	—	40	11	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	70	5	—	62	32	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	26	—	—	15	9	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	135	83	5	113	14	—	—	—
Nonfamily householder	95	42	5	55	4	—	—	—
65 years and over	40	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons	595	188	5	346	192	—	—	—
Percent below poverty level	13.4	7.4	1.6	5.5	14.0	—	—	—
Persons under 18 years	199	56	—	138	100	—	—	—
Related children under 18 years	199	44	—	131	100	—	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	142	26	—	107	74	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	73	12	—	16	—	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	39	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	106	69	5	153	75	—	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	874	277	48	394	252	—	—	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 747	637	110	818	476	8	—	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Burleigh County—Con.						
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114	Tract 115
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	—	689	320	401	951	313	607
Less than \$5,000	—	13	5	11	39	38	53
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	38	6	6	90	47	111
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	56	27	20	77	35	70
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	92	29	41	216	74	174
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	143	74	29	210	53	73
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	170	43	136	207	21	75
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	123	80	120	83	45	36
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	29	42	18	18	—	13
\$100,000 or more	—	25	14	20	11	—	2
Median (dollars)	—	35 120	41 071	44 952	27 883	22 820	20 044
Mean (dollars)	—	42 128	48 653	54 519	30 499	24 712	23 160
Families	—	575	269	372	840	229	490
Median income (dollars)	—	36 165	45 521	47 742	29 107	24 041	21 021
Males 15 years and over, with income	—	760	372	712	1 007	313	639
Median income (dollars)	—	21 779	25 521	13 833	18 141	13 533	12 880
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	66.2	51.6	48.7	62.0	52.1	50.1
Median income (dollars)	—	26 717	35 000	32 440	22 727	20 580	16 543
Females 15 years and over, with income	—	627	268	633	936	209	449
Median income (dollars)	—	12 714	10 417	7 969	7 234	4 979	5 187
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	47.7	37.7	32.9	34.6	12.0	24.9
Median income (dollars)	—	15 156	25 250	16 667	13 720	12 656	10 000
Per capita income (dollars)	—	13 410	16 880	12 870	9 119	9 230	8 555
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	—	689	320	401	951	313	607
With earnings	—	668	308	378	892	256	522
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	40 516	43 209	52 143	29 198	25 392	21 935
With Social Security income	—	69	55	85	166	106	203
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	5 510	8 035	8 394	6 834	5 963	6 304
With public assistance income	—	47	11	8	65	41	25
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	3 188	1 834	2 938	1 912	2 095	4 334
With retirement income	—	30	45	60	75	5	56
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	4 167	9 498	8 403	5 203	3 513	4 615
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	—	43 049	47 773	57 241	32 131	26 824	25 488
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	44 667	51 068	66 002	31 759	30 868	25 412
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	39 321	44 691	48 573	33 034	23 519	25 557
Married-couple families (dollars)	—	44 642	47 440	58 504	34 656	28 542	25 918
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	46 583	52 038	68 898	34 778	33 827	26 067
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	40 273	42 842	48 575	34 369	23 647	25 776
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	22 561	92 000	37 137	12 084	20 380	17 973
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	22 561	—	30 629	9 666	22 200	13 052
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	92 000	48 528	21 753	19 222	20 598
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families	—	575	269	372	840	229	490
Householder worked in 1989	—	550	236	337	757	207	424
With related children under 18 years	—	401	130	198	597	103	235
With related children under 5 years	—	164	53	78	281	42	98
Married-couple families	—	530	250	350	731	183	455
Householder worked in 1989	—	505	217	321	665	165	402
With related children under 18 years	—	367	125	176	516	88	223
With related children under 5 years	—	156	53	70	231	34	89
Female householder, no husband present	—	28	7	22	80	18	23
Householder worked in 1989	—	28	7	16	63	14	12
With related children under 18 years	—	28	—	22	64	7	8
With related children under 5 years	—	8	—	8	43	—	5
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	153	51	129	173	102	123
Nonfamily householder	—	114	51	29	111	84	117
65 years and over	—	12	12	78	18	31	77
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	—	2 206	935	1 380	3 188	797	1 658
Persons under 18 years	—	788	282	406	1 258	223	441
Related children under 18 years	—	788	282	406	1 251	223	441
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	596	204	293	906	177	342
Persons 65 years and over	—	56	65	126	135	114	272
Persons 75 years and over	—	33	38	61	48	52	105
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	—	49	6	16	101	27	83
Percent below poverty level	—	8.5	2.2	4.3	12.0	11.8	16.9
Householder worked in 1989	—	34	6	10	75	22	58
With related children under 18 years	—	31	6	16	90	17	48
With related children under 5 years	—	21	6	10	67	17	24
Married-couple families	—	49	6	10	51	14	79
Householder worked in 1989	—	34	6	10	39	9	58
With related children under 18 years	—	31	6	10	42	9	44
With related children under 5 years	—	21	6	10	27	9	20
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	6	47	—	2
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	33	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	6	45	—	2
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	40	—	2
Unrelated individuals	—	18	5	73	43	58	41
Nonfamily householder	—	8	5	6	17	40	38
65 years and over	—	—	—	67	3	20	21
Persons	—	165	40	154	405	143	313
Percent below poverty level	—	7.5	4.3	11.2	12.7	17.9	18.9
Persons under 18 years	—	53	24	55	202	40	103
Related children under 18 years	—	53	24	55	195	40	103
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	27	9	42	118	19	71
Persons 65 years and over	—	16	—	67	14	34	76
Persons 75 years and over	—	10	—	50	3	18	39
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	—	36	5	117	193	88	102
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	250	63	154	598	173	471
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	600	156	211	1 257	357	890

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Morton County		Mandan city, Morton County			Remainder of Morton County			
	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 201	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204	Tract 205
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	2 807	1 888	1 418	2 612	1 632	195	256	950	1 688
Less than 55,000	170	90	108	170	76	—	14	90	118
55,000 to 59,999	204	192	204	199	176	5	16	111	328
\$10,000 to \$14,999	323	215	199	311	174	12	41	69	262
\$15,000 to \$24,999	560	377	307	523	354	37	23	228	453
\$25,000 to \$34,999	485	344	202	424	314	61	30	128	218
\$35,000 to \$49,999	545	467	227	497	386	48	81	183	194
\$50,000 to \$74,999	442	158	141	410	132	32	26	97	81
\$75,000 to \$99,999	55	27	16	55	20	7	7	21	19
\$100,000 or more	23	18	14	23	—	—	18	23	15
Median (dollars)	27 959	26 966	22 078	27 476	26 111	31 397	35 417	24 073	17 566
Mean (dollars)	31 124	29 169	26 490	30 947	27 770	33 496	38 088	30 284	22 705
Families	2 127	1 472	908	1 947	1 277	180	195	773	1 177
Median income (dollars)	33 179	29 626	28 125	33 567	28 503	31 765	40 795	26 580	21 596
Males 15 years and over with income	2 657	1 886	1 180	2 416	1 587	241	299	1 011	1 546
Median income (dollars)	19 424	17 623	17 656	19 484	17 654	18 917	17 330	15 378	13 468
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.5	49.7	41.2	54.2	50.9	46.9	43.1	61.4	46.8
Median income (dollars)	25 141	25 975	22 885	24 880	24 610	30 469	35 054	18 458	18 229
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 587	1 702	1 288	2 420	1 457	167	245	778	1 440
Median income (dollars)	9 772	9 185	9 656	10 138	9 287	6 250	8 866	7 050	5 970
Percent year-round full-time workers	34.8	38.2	31.4	35.3	39.8	26.9	29.0	27.0	17.5
Median income (dollars)	15 658	14 090	14 655	15 966	14 199	11 146	11 838	12 222	10 882
Per capita income (dollars)	11 377	9 982	11 349	11 517	9 591	9 857	12 260	10 027	9 394
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	2 807	1 888	1 418	2 612	1 632	195	256	950	1 688
With earnings	2 308	1 696	1 080	2 123	1 451	185	245	756	1 302
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 128	29 216	25 509	31 169	27 923	30 656	36 872	30 583	21 389
With Social Security income	761	327	456	739	262	22	65	323	767
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 537	7 866	8 692	7 585	8 326	5 920	6 011	6 487	6 239
With public assistance income	159	158	67	159	149	—	9	170	141
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 440	4 341	4 200	3 440	4 301	—	5 000	4 432	2 752
With retirement income	291	96	158	279	96	12	—	86	136
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 483	3 555	9 122	7 695	3 555	2 557	—	8 489	5 923
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	36 219	31 741	32 977	36 438	29 724	33 846	44 953	34 191	26 926
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 555	29 657	31 400	37 022	28 279	31 747	41 855	37 212	27 129
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 806	35 175	34 453	35 727	32 344	36 717	47 777	30 483	26 779
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 063	34 570	35 348	39 585	32 687	33 530	44 953	34 899	27 592
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 065	33 592	34 247	42 023	32 466	31 919	41 855	39 017	28 166
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 754	36 107	36 349	36 830	33 071	35 834	47 777	29 501	27 192
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 275	9 045	15 706	14 386	9 045	41 941	—	16 470	12 946
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 634	7 542	15 139	11 428	7 542	30 291	—	11 193	11 785
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 516	12 958	16 909	21 191	12 958	63 300	—	22 011	14 662
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989	2 127	1 472	908	1 947	1 277	180	195	773	1 177
Families	2 108	1 226	679	1 660	1 058	148	168	649	974
Householder worked in 1989	1 204	931	462	1 100	838	104	93	436	499
With related children under 18 years	459	373	211	429	352	30	21	166	175
With related children under 5 years	1 832	1 270	758	1 674	1 075	158	195	691	1 096
Married-couple families	1 558	1 076	584	1 432	908	126	168	606	919
Householder worked in 1989	981	785	370	888	692	93	93	400	451
With related children under 18 years	399	300	211	369	279	30	21	152	162
With related children under 5 years	248	173	103	231	173	17	—	41	57
Female householder, no husband present	210	124	72	193	124	17	—	17	34
Householder worked in 1989	203	128	74	192	128	11	—	23	37
With related children under 18 years	60	73	—	60	73	—	—	7	11
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	879	551	646	848	490	31	61	204	538
Nonfamily householder	680	416	510	665	355	15	61	177	511
65 years and over	317	100	232	317	85	—	15	98	326
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	7 583	5 399	3 363	6 928	4 688	655	711	2 864	4 031
Persons under 18 years	2 306	1 840	908	2 099	1 655	207	185	969	1 052
Related children under 18 years	2 296	1 777	876	2 089	1 592	207	185	961	1 050
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 775	1 298	639	1 610	1 135	165	163	728	815
Persons 65 years and over	821	345	570	805	293	16	52	324	878
Persons 75 years and over	335	97	242	335	88	—	9	140	403
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	151	151	83	145	144	6	7	92	137
Percent below poverty level	7.1	10.3	9.1	7.4	11.3	3.3	3.6	11.9	11.6
Householder worked in 1989	99	95	36	79	95	—	—	72	100
With related children under 18 years	116	131	75	1.0	131	6	—	58	93
With related children under 5 years	62	80	15	62	80	—	—	29	38
Married-couple families	64	37	50	53	30	6	7	80	119
Householder worked in 1989	29	10	15	29	10	—	—	67	90
With related children under 18 years	36	23	42	30	23	6	—	48	76
With related children under 5 years	16	18	15	16	18	—	—	29	30
Female householder, no husband present	80	107	33	80	107	—	—	10	18
Householder worked in 1989	63	78	21	63	78	—	—	3	10
With related children under 18 years	80	101	33	80	101	—	—	10	17
With related children under 5 years	46	62	—	46	62	—	—	—	8
Unrelated individuals	274	155	209	264	141	10	14	78	163
Nonfamily householder	157	64	152	152	50	5	14	70	156
65 years and over	114	22	60	114	22	—	—	55	116
Persons	735	604	457	696	570	39	34	369	686
Percent below poverty level	9.7	11.2	13.6	10.0	12.2	6.0	4.8	12.9	17.0
Persons under 18 years	237	308	140	225	308	12	—	105	246
Related children under 18 years	227	245	115	215	245	12	—	105	244
Related children 5 to 17 years	152	134	95	140	134	12	—	68	191
Persons 65 years and over	144	28	72	144	28	—	—	91	167
Persons 75 years and over	86	16	46	86	16	—	—	37	105
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						5	14	159	172
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	226	232	156	221	218	—	—	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 063	946	581	984	895	79	51	545	1 016
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 193	1 836	1 347	1 963	1 717	230	119	1 222	1 976

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bismarck, ND MSA	Burleigh County		Morton County
		Total	Bismarck city	
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	61 498	58 216	47 682	23 282
Native	80 805	57 770	47 279	23 035
Foreign born	693	446	403	247
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	534	304	299	230
Persons 5 years and over	75 591	53 969	44 266	21 622
Speak a language other than English	6 391	4 359	3 667	2 032
Do not speak English "very well"	1 643	1 009	979	634
In linguistically isolated households	746	422	417	324
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	21 657	15 491	12 179	6 166
Preprimary school	1 419	1 170	899	249
Public school	954	787	564	167
Elementary or high school	15 894	10 748	8 467	5 146
Public school	14 606	9 850	7 810	4 756
College	4 344	3 573	2 813	771
Public college	2 956	2 297	1 981	659
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	51 255	36 681	30 505	14 574
Less than 9th grade	7 129	4 053	3 272	3 076
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3 374	2 145	1 737	1 229
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	13 685	9 332	7 384	4 353
Same college, no degree	10 193	7 484	6 207	2 709
Associate degree	5 669	4 456	3 858	1 213
Bachelor's degree	8 009	6 563	5 773	1 446
Graduate or professional degree	3 196	2 648	2 274	548
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.5	83.1	83.6	70.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.9	25.1	26.4	13.7
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 288	1 211	1 162	1 510
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	75 591	53 969	44 266	21 622
Same house	42 686	28 760	22 844	13 926
Different house in United States	32 819	25 137	21 367	7 682
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	12 470	11 747	10 441	723
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	8 560	4 064	2 965	4 496
Different MSA/PMSA	3 641	3 015	2 460	626
Not in an MSA/PMSA	8 148	6 311	5 501	1 837
Abroad	86	72	55	14
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	41 165	30 117	25 015	11 048
Car, truck, or van	36 141	27 045	22 807	9 096
Drove alone	32 241	24 169	20 627	8 072
Carpooled	3 900	2 876	2 180	1 024
Public transportation	100	78	78	22
Other means	2 465	1 649	1 332	816
Worked at home	2 459	1 345	798	1 114
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.1	12.3	11.3	15.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	39 756	29 195	24 350	10 561
Central city	29 570	25 768	22 399	3 802
Outside central city	10 186	3 427	1 951	6 759
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	1 409	922	665	487
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	60 979	43 923	36 365	17 056
In labor force	43 650	31 858	26 413	11 792
Employed	41 550	30 380	25 209	11 170
Unemployed	1 996	1 381	1 116	615
Percent of civilian labor force	4.6	4.3	4.2	5.2
Females 16 years and over	31 772	23 086	19 406	8 686
Employed	20 076	14 933	12 634	5 143
Unemployed	812	569	452	243
With own children under 6 years	5 343	3 870	3 116	1 473
In labor force	4 041	2 981	2 398	1 060
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 179	4 344	3 456	1 835
In labor force	5 304	3 747	3 020	1 557
Persons 16 to 19 years	4 731	3 432	2 622	1 299
Not enrolled in school	716	497	413	219
Unemployed or not in labor force	211	133	102	78
Not high school graduate	226	96	91	130
Employed	110	48	45	62
Unemployed	42	13	11	29
Not in labor force	74	35	35	39
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	47 378	34 562	28 449	12 816
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	35 168	25 905	21 417	9 263
50 to 52 weeks	26 176	19 627	16 381	6 549
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	50 793	36 975	30 313	13 818
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 549	1 067	962	482
With a mobility limitation	799	544	455	255
In labor force	362	276	226	86
With a self-care limitation	1 058	739	684	319
With a work disability	3 698	2 674	2 224	1 024
In labor force	1 966	1 487	1 295	479
Prevented from working	1 435	950	763	485
No work disability	47 095	34 301	28 089	12 794
In labor force	40 406	29 549	24 443	10 857
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	8 815	5 880	5 090	2 935
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 509	1 021	904	488
With a mobility limitation	1 186	791	680	395
With a self-care limitation	899	613	560	286

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bismarck, ND MSA	Burleigh County		Morton County
		Total	Bismarck city	
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	41 550	30 380	25 209	11 170
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 021	4 087	3 526	934
Professional specialty occupations	6 381	5 144	4 441	1 237
Technicians and related support occupations	1 711	1 368	1 172	343
Sales occupations	5 341	4 067	3 558	1 274
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6 630	5 157	4 419	1 473
Private household occupations	141	110	102	31
Protective service occupations	509	422	358	87
Service occupations, except protective and household	5 955	4 056	3 384	1 899
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 932	801	197	1 131
Precision production, draft, and repair occupations	3 846	2 478	1 948	1 368
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 169	779	576	390
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 705	1 069	851	636
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 209	842	677	367
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	30 982	22 294	19 025	8 688
Less than 55 000	1 677	1 107	975	570
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2 979	1 949	1 668	1 030
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 015	1 950	1 665	1 065
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6 537	4 621	3 993	1 916
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5 237	3 860	3 278	1 377
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 099	4 505	3 843	1 594
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 050	3 145	2 656	905
\$75,000 to \$99,999	751	613	493	138
\$100,000 or more	637	544	454	93
Median (dollars)	27 153	28 736	28 485	23 660
Mean (dollars)	32 519	34 204	33 707	28 195
Families	22 086	15 654	12 907	6 432
Median income (dollars)	33 447	35 524	36 091	28 784
Per capita income (dollars)	12 468	13 214	13 521	10 602
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	30 982	22 294	19 025	8 688
With earnings	26 157	19 063	16 057	7 094
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 243	33 864	33 490	27 889
With Social Security income	7 778	5 147	4 449	2 631
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 425	7 502	7 638	7 273
With public assistance income	1 732	1 040	855	692
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 857	3 887	4 160	3 812
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	37 937	40 060	40 221	32 769
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 279	40 543	40 230	32 709
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 860	43 440	44 044	34 786
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 481	45 241	45 588	35 966
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 011	19 353	18 929	13 878
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 739	15 846	15 598	11 401
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels in 1989				
Families	22 086	15 654	12 907	6 432
Householder worked in 1989	18 733	13 419	10 933	5 314
With related children under 18 years	12 080	8 570	6 943	3 510
With related children under 5 years	4 785	3 423	2 741	1 362
Married-couple families	18 859	13 237	10 742	5 622
Householder worked in 1989	16 166	11 445	9 178	4 721
With related children under 18 years	9 962	6 997	5 515	2 965
With related children under 5 years	4 209	3 007	2 389	1 202
Female householder, no husband present	2 538	1 916	1 761	622
Householder worked in 1989	1 997	1 540	1 416	457
With related children under 18 years	1 796	1 331	1 225	465
With related children under 5 years	516	365	319	151
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	10 901	8 178	7 439	2 723
Nonfamily householder	8 896	6 640	6 118	2 256
65 years and over	3 094	2 024	1 796	1 070
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	79 552	56 653	46 589	22 899
Persons under 18 years	22 802	15 888	12 581	6 914
Related children under 18 years	22 682	15 841	12 541	5 841
Related children 5 to 17 years	16 795	11 608	9 139	5 187
Persons 65 years and over	8 815	5 880	5 090	2 935
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	1 728	1 114	878	614
Percent below poverty level	7.8	7.1	6.8	9.5
Householder worked in 1989	1 120	718	545	402
With related children under 18 years	1 293	820	656	473
With related children under 5 years	664	440	332	224
Married-couple families	881	531	345	350
Householder worked in 1989	538	327	187	211
With related children under 18 years	536	311	190	225
With related children under 5 years	319	211	137	108
Female householder, no husband present	748	500	468	248
Householder worked in 1989	510	335	318	175
With related children under 18 years	702	461	431	241
With related children under 5 years	318	202	178	116
Unrelated individuals	2 608	1 786	1 553	822
Nonfamily householder	1 832	1 248	1 134	584
65 years and over	940	576	465	364
Persons	7 916	5 144	4 093	2 772
Percent below poverty level	10.0	9.1	8.8	12.1
Persons under 18 years	2 577	1 602	1 224	975
Related children under 18 years	2 472	1 555	1 184	917
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 585	965	733	621
Persons 65 years and over	1 374	875	668	499
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level	2 737	1 858	1 442	879
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 306	7 239	5 714	4 067

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bismarck, ND MSA	Burleigh County	
		Total	Bismarck city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 698	1 383	1 062
Native	1 698	1 383	1 062
Foreign born	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	2	2	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 514	1 239	970
Speak a language other than English	231	171	72
Do not speak English "very well"	93	75	8
In linguistically isolated households	5	5	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	836	701	506
Preprimary school	51	51	21
Public school	49	49	21
Elementary or high school	585	465	414
Public school	570	465	414
College	200	185	71
Public college	176	161	47
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	645	514	402
Less than 9th grade	49	33	24
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	88	70	58
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	158	133	89
Some college, no degree	162	132	87
Associate degree	47	47	45
Bachelor's degree	123	81	81
Graduate or professional degree	18	18	18
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.8	80.0	79.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.9	19.3	24.6
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 867	1 848	2 015
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 514	1 239	970
Same house	424	355	351
Different house in United States	1 090	884	619
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	163	158	143
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	155	87	69
Different MSA/PMSA	134	108	90
Not in an MSA/PMSA	638	531	317
Abroad	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	458	393	330
Car, truck, or van	361	296	266
Drove alone	296	231	206
Carpooled	65	65	60
Public transportation	—	—	—
Other means	97	97	64
Worked at home	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.1	16.9	15.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	424	359	308
Central city	351	319	268
Outside central city	73	40	40
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	34	34	22
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	1 011	815	610
In labor force	559	468	385
Employed	458	393	330
Unemployed	101	75	55
Percent of civilian labor force	18.1	16.0	14.3
Females 16 years and over	529	450	346
Employed	303	276	238
Unemployed	45	45	38
With own children under 6 years	132	99	60
In labor force	73	51	34
With own children 6 to 17 years only	138	135	127
In labor force	121	118	117
Persons 16 to 19 years	171	121	91
Not enrolled in school	18	18	15
Unemployed or not in labor force	15	15	15
Not high school graduate	5	5	2
Employed	3	3	—
Unemployed	2	2	2
Not in labor force	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	768	647	482
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	478	404	294
50 to 52 weeks	271	221	184
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	836	679	526
With a mobility or self-care limitation	19	7	7
With a mobility limitation	19	7	7
In labor force	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	13	7	7
With a work disability	45	14	14
In labor force	22	7	7
Prevented from working	23	7	7
No work disability	791	665	512
In labor force	537	461	378
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	14	11	11
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bismarck, ND MSA	Burleigh County	
		Total	Bismarck city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over-----	458	393	330
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations-----	78	51	51
Professional specialty occupations-----	36	36	36
Technicians and related support occupations-----	20	20	17
Sales occupations-----	34	32	32
Administrative support occupations, including clerical-----	90	85	78
Private household occupations-----	—	—	—
Protective service occupations-----	25	25	21
Service occupations, except protective and household-----	117	109	75
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations-----	9	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations-----	19	8	5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors-----	14	14	11
Transportation and material moving occupations-----	10	7	4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers-----	6	6	—
INCOME IN 1989			
Households-----	355	312	250
Less than \$5,000-----	88	82	55
\$5,000 to \$9,999-----	73	64	47
\$10,000 to \$14,999-----	36	33	33
\$15,000 to \$24,999-----	65	65	56
\$25,000 to \$34,999-----	32	32	32
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	44	33	27
\$50,000 to \$74,999-----	17	3	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999-----	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more-----	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	11 587	11 087	12 500
Mean (dollars)-----	18 091	15 883	16 667
Families-----	262	248	186
Median income (dollars)-----	12 222	11 771	14 250
Per capita income (dollars)-----	5 053	4 881	5 258
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households-----	355	312	250
With earnings-----	296	268	211
Mean earnings (dollars)-----	18 588	15 303	16 102
With Social Security income-----	22	19	17
Mean Social Security income (dollars)-----	3 607	3 305	3 324
With public assistance income-----	81	78	66
Mean public assistance income (dollars)-----	3 570	3 476	3 718
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)-----	18 136	17 024	18 516
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	17 278	15 892	17 767
Married-couple families (dollars)-----	23 120	21 211	23 103
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	23 014	20 596	23 103
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)-----	11 833	11 833	13 628
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	12 656	12 656	14 866
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families-----	262	248	186
Householder worked in 1989-----	216	205	157
With related children under 18 years-----	231	220	166
With related children under 5 years-----	110	99	59
Married-couple families-----	122	108	70
Householder worked in 1989-----	104	93	62
With related children under 18 years-----	111	100	70
With related children under 5 years-----	56	45	24
Female householder, no husband present-----	122	122	99
Householder worked in 1989-----	94	94	78
With related children under 18 years-----	112	112	89
With related children under 5 years-----	46	46	28
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined-----	196	110	102
Nonfamily householder-----	93	64	64
65 years and over-----	14	11	11
Persons for whom poverty status is determined-----	1 430	1 186	967
Persons under 18 years-----	707	591	475
Related children under 18 years-----	665	591	475
Persons 65 years and over-----	492	458	392
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	14	11	11
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families-----	144	144	98
Percent below poverty level-----	55.0	58.1	52.7
Householder worked in 1989-----	109	109	77
With related children under 18 years-----	132	132	88
With related children under 5 years-----	84	84	47
Married-couple families-----	50	50	27
Householder worked in 1989-----	43	43	27
With related children under 18 years-----	48	48	27
With related children under 5 years-----	31	31	12
Female householder, no husband present-----	87	87	64
Householder worked in 1989-----	59	59	43
With related children under 18 years-----	77	77	54
With related children under 5 years-----	46	46	28
Unrelated individuals-----	124	67	62
Nonfamily householder-----	43	28	28
65 years and over-----	3	—	—
Persons-----	709	641	472
Percent below poverty level-----	49.6	54.0	48.8
Persons under 18 years-----	415	362	263
Related children under 18 years-----	373	362	263
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	247	236	182
Persons 65 years and over-----	3	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level-----	387	330	205
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level-----	773	703	519

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bismarck, ND MSA	Burleigh County		Morton County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Burleigh County				
		Total	Bismarck city	Total	Mondon city	Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
All housing units	33 270	23 803	20 038	9 467	5 910	2 505	1 744	953	885	2 853
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	447	399	331	48	37	—	48	62	8	164
1985 to 1988	1 258	1 102	882	156	86	39	95	66	91	308
1980 to 1984	3 875	3 009	2 432	866	602	154	134	159	235	770
1970 to 1979	11 862	8 485	6 907	3 377	2 283	998	725	396	388	1 195
1960 to 1969	5 007	3 895	3 520	1 112	681	624	312	225	101	341
1950 to 1959	4 615	3 261	3 043	1 354	1 026	639	247	37	5	37
1940 to 1949	1 867	1 295	1 186	572	316	42	99	6	6	8
1939 or earlier	4 339	2 357	1 737	1 982	879	9	84	2	51	30
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	382	348	333	34	24	52	18	20	—	18
1 bedroom	3 767	2 818	2 667	949	734	344	205	71	5	196
2 bedrooms	9 495	7 005	6 212	2 490	1 608	716	531	336	235	837
3 bedrooms	11 923	8 151	6 302	3 772	2 185	696	538	246	438	921
4 bedrooms	5 878	4 148	3 405	1 730	1 099	496	280	235	186	690
5 or more bedrooms	1 825	1 333	1 119	492	260	201	172	45	21	191
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	905	839	839	66	44	65	142	—	—	234
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	306	276	276	30	23	29	40	—	—	127
Vacant condominium housing units	38	37	37	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	32 872	23 566	19 944	9 306	5 893	2 505	1 744	953	881	2 838
Source of water, public system or private company	29 445	21 798	20 030	7 647	5 886	2 505	1 735	953	562	2 681
Sewage disposal, public sewer	28 696	21 119	19 981	7 577	5 831	2 505	1 715	953	426	2 516
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	266	171	56	95	14	9	—	—	4	21
Owner-occupied housing units	81	54	33	27	8	—	—	—	—	7
Renter-occupied housing units	36	30	23	6	6	9	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	31 361	22 684	19 315	8 677	5 608	2 441	1 694	920	854	2 742
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	23 958	17 779	16 513	6 179	4 781	2 080	1 350	789	411	2 016
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2 500	1 440	156	1 060	105	14	43	9	250	181
Electricity	2 919	2 189	1 803	730	464	280	238	74	124	179
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	335	174	54	161	27	—	—	—	4	15
All other fuels	1 340	870	557	470	156	67	42	13	65	283
No fuel used	309	232	232	77	75	—	21	35	—	68
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	1 945	1 358	1 295	587	446	115	69	65	—	33
1	9 112	6 824	6 363	2 288	1 572	796	555	213	78	730
2	12 592	9 164	7 823	3 428	2 293	981	600	459	408	1 301
3 or more	7 712	5 338	3 834	2 374	1 297	549	470	183	368	678
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	21 050	14 704	11 729	6 346	3 787	1 371	961	519	787	1 825
1989 to March 1990	2 203	1 740	1 422	463	316	135	197	44	110	312
1985 to 1988	4 724	3 607	2 832	1 117	725	265	224	156	297	590
1980 to 1984	4 074	3 010	2 373	1 064	692	221	161	111	215	395
1970 to 1979	5 565	3 600	2 838	1 965	1 138	400	266	155	147	451
1969 or earlier	4 484	2 747	2 264	1 737	916	350	113	53	18	77
Renter-occupied housing units	10 311	7 980	7 586	2 331	1 821	1 070	733	401	67	917
1989 to March 1990	4 250	3 285	3 110	965	818	398	306	200	22	437
1985 to 1988	4 040	3 257	3 137	783	609	476	337	161	37	334
1980 to 1984	1 075	801	784	274	213	112	54	13	—	125
1970 to 1979	724	532	462	192	117	76	23	27	8	21
1969 or earlier	222	105	93	117	64	8	13	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	778	507	429	271	212	6	34	—	6	8
Householder 65 years and over	6 137	4 055	3 622	2 082	1 173	515	146	146	37	241
Owner-occupied housing units	4 313	2 731	2 346	1 582	820	310	92	33	37	162
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	61	38	16	23	6	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	56	32	12	24	14	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	1 274	865	836	409	286	96	19	58	—	21
Complete plumbing facilities	31 244	22 600	19 259	8 644	5 594	2 432	1 694	920	854	2 735
1.00 or less persons per room	30 745	22 236	18 980	8 509	5 508	2 388	1 678	920	832	2 716
1.01 or more persons per room	499	364	279	135	86	44	16	—	22	19
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	117	84	56	33	14	9	—	—	—	7
1.00 or less persons per room	117	84	56	33	14	9	—	—	—	7
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:	38 091	40 796	41 438	31 822	33 765	45 660	50 406	41 643	41 200	55 642
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 621	20 542	20 307	16 469	16 709	22 439	18 803	20 035	30 671	27 719
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	3 840	2 551	2 166	1 289	795	190	258	78	54	143
Owner-occupied housing units	1 361	834	571	527	203	39	59	14	38	40
Renter-occupied housing units	2 479	1 717	1 595	762	592	151	199	64	16	103

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Burleigh County—Con.		Bismarck city, Burleigh County						
	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107
All housing units	942	1 069	1 673	2 438	2 501	1 803	1 920	1 715	2 123
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	17	17	—	—	—	27	6	41	38
1985 to 1988	36	84	6	31	39	70	48	95	189
1980 to 1984	295	239	59	36	154	197	61	118	435
1970 to 1979	529	506	166	207	998	320	468	719	1 256
1960 to 1969	19	87	126	428	620	548	534	312	149
1950 to 1959	10	53	258	714	639	504	483	247	25
1940 to 1949	5	8	205	544	42	131	109	99	—
1939 or earlier	31	75	853	478	9	6	211	84	31
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	3	120	48	52	21	25	18	21
1 bedroom	—	28	637	495	344	163	151	205	329
2 bedrooms	248	194	386	920	712	618	349	531	719
3 bedrooms	554	599	365	596	696	569	610	518	572
4 bedrooms	113	168	117	316	496	316	607	280	370
5 or more bedrooms	27	77	48	63	201	118	178	163	112
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	79	—	8	—	65	190	24	142	97
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	34	—	—	—	29	7	6	40	33
Vacant condominium housing units	7	—	6	—	—	24	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	942	1 062	1 653	2 416	2 501	1 803	1 913	1 715	2 098
Source of water, public system or private company	745	679	1 673	2 438	2 501	1 803	1 920	1 715	2 123
Sewage disposal, public sewer	542	593	1 673	2 438	2 501	1 784	1 920	1 715	2 123
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	7	—	—	9	10	—	—	19
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	10
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	9	5	—	—	9
Occupied housing units	916	983	1 544	2 297	2 437	1 752	1 863	1 665	2 074
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	690	571	1 359	2 069	2 076	1 601	1 531	1 350	1 614
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	119	226	22	25	14	17	5	14	12
Electricity	79	96	98	152	280	90	290	238	327
Fuel oil, kerosene etc.	—	13	8	7	—	—	9	—	15
All other fuels	28	77	40	19	67	26	28	42	64
No fuel used	—	—	17	25	—	18	—	21	42
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	13	42	353	147	115	107	43	69	266
1	185	147	687	897	796	658	529	555	638
2	430	386	343	818	977	658	883	588	814
3 or more	288	408	161	435	549	329	408	453	356
Vehicles per household	2.3	2.4	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	755	890	552	1 154	1 367	1 294	1 344	932	1 117
1989 to March 1990	136	85	54	86	135	120	129	190	149
1985 to 1988	265	311	62	150	265	268	247	206	335
1980 to 1984	175	208	101	246	221	207	204	157	314
1970 to 1979	158	216	123	174	400	265	391	266	283
1959 or earlier	21	70	212	498	346	434	373	113	36
Renter-occupied housing units	161	93	992	1 143	1 070	458	519	733	957
1989 to March 1990	88	45	385	453	398	199	232	306	339
1985 to 1988	33	36	361	459	476	188	219	337	424
1980 to 1984	22	—	128	126	112	47	35	54	107
1970 to 1979	18	8	86	87	76	24	11	23	87
1969 or earlier	—	4	32	18	8	—	22	13	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	6	39	127	108	6	5	37	34	61
Householder 65 years and over	60	70	500	508	511	546	341	146	399
Owner-occupied housing units	60	58	198	406	306	465	290	92	150
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
No vehicle available	—	8	228	86	96	82	19	19	173
Complete plumbing facilities	916	983	1 544	2 297	2 428	1 742	1 863	1 665	2 055
1.00 or less persons per room	869	952	1 527	2 261	2 384	1 737	1 859	1 649	2 006
1.01 or more persons per room	47	31	17	36	44	5	4	16	49
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	9	10	—	—	19
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	9	10	—	—	19
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	41 638	32 395	34 010	29 207	45 727	36 784	51 926	48 596	43 673
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	40 076	13 737	14 842	17 963	22 439	22 472	19 594	18 803	18 992
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	72	115	277	334	190	115	157	258	339
Owner-occupied housing units	32	66	12	113	39	60	27	59	52
Renter-occupied housing units	40	49	265	221	151	55	130	199	287

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bismarck city, Burleigh County—Con.						Remainder of Burleigh County	
	Tract 108	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)
All housing units	1 754	953	160	2 474	516	8	4	29
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	62	—	150	7	—	—	7
1985 to 1988	31	66	11	268	28	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	167	159	104	711	231	—	—	16
1970 to 1979	1 021	396	38	1 062	250	6	—	6
1960 to 1969	305	225	7	264	—	2	4	—
1950 to 1959	117	37	—	19	—	—	—	—
1940 to 1949	50	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939 or earlier	63	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	—	20	—	8	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	100	71	1	171	—	—	—	—
2 bedrooms	599	336	63	798	181	2	4	—
3 bedrooms	936	246	96	759	335	4	—	20
4 bedrooms	79	235	—	587	—	2	—	—
5 or more bedrooms	40	45	—	151	—	—	—	9
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	234	79	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	127	34	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 741	953	160	2 467	516	8	4	29
Source of water, public system or private company	1 754	953	160	2 474	516	—	4	20
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 742	953	154	2 462	516	—	4	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	11	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	11	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 691	920	156	2 401	509	6	4	29
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	1 619	789	135	1 900	466	4	4	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	5	9	—	31	—	2	—	29
Electricity	57	74	21	140	36	—	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	4	13	—	247	7	—	—	—
No fuel used	6	35	—	68	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	84	65	—	33	13	—	—	—
1	521	213	20	697	152	—	—	—
2	753	459	111	1 142	273	4	4	12
3 or more	333	183	25	529	71	2	—	17
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.0	3.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	1 355	519	149	1 531	415	—	4	29
1989 to March 1990	139	44	6	274	96	—	—	7
1985 to 1988	336	156	86	527	194	—	—	18
1980 to 1984	334	111	57	325	96	—	—	4
1970 to 1979	378	155	—	374	29	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	168	53	—	31	—	—	4	—
Renter-occupied housing units	336	401	7	870	94	6	—	—
1989 to March 1990	133	200	—	406	59	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	153	161	7	326	20	6	—	—
1980 to 1984	22	13	—	125	15	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	28	27	—	13	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
Telephone in unit	37	—	—	8	6	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	283	146	9	218	15	—	4	—
Owner-occupied housing units	243	33	9	139	15	—	4	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telephone in unit	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	54	58	—	21	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 680	920	156	2 394	509	6	4	29
1.00 or less persons per room	1 616	920	156	2 383	476	6	4	29
1.01 or more persons per room	64	—	—	11	33	—	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	11	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	11	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:	25 758	41 643	26 186	56 075	32 068	—	22 460	108 578
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 588	20 035	39 171	27 472	33 106	20 956	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	233	78	6	129	50	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	142	14	—	34	19	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	91	64	6	95	31	—	—	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Burleigh County—Con.						
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114	Tract 115
All housing units	-	725	379	426	1 061	420	721
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	-	8	14	10	17	-	12
1985 to 1988	-	80	40	8	84	-	8
1980 to 1984	-	131	59	64	239	26	42
1970 to 1979	-	350	133	279	500	102	208
1960 to 1969	-	94	77	19	85	31	65
1950 to 1959	-	5	18	10	53	76	56
1940 to 1949	-	6	8	5	8	46	36
1939 or earlier	-	51	30	31	75	139	294
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	-	-	10	-	3	-	2
1 bedroom	-	4	25	-	28	49	45
2 bedrooms	-	172	39	67	192	100	219
3 bedrooms	-	342	162	219	595	183	328
4 bedrooms	-	186	103	113	166	88	87
5 or more bedrooms	-	21	40	27	77	-	40
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS							
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vacant condominium housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	-	721	371	426	1 054	362	655
Source of water, public system or private company	-	402	207	229	679	45	182
Sewage disposal, public sewer	-	272	54	26	593	14	175
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	4	14	-	7	39	51
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-	-	-	-	6	15
Renter-occupied housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Occupied housing units	-	698	341	407	977	319	594
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	-	276	116	224	567	-	79
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	-	250	150	119	224	218	294
Electricity	-	103	39	43	96	14	91
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	-	4	-	-	13	53	50
All other fuels	-	65	36	21	77	34	80
No fuel used	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	-	-	-	-	42	6	15
1	-	58	33	33	147	62	128
2	-	297	159	157	382	128	202
3 or more	-	343	149	217	406	123	249
Vehicles per household	-	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	-	638	294	340	890	281	499
1989 to March 1990	-	104	38	40	85	21	23
1985 to 1988	-	211	63	71	311	42	59
1980 to 1984	-	158	70	79	208	59	59
1970 to 1979	-	147	77	129	216	51	142
1969 or earlier	-	18	46	21	70	108	216
Renter-occupied housing units	-	60	47	67	87	38	95
1989 to March 1990	-	22	31	29	45	25	23
1985 to 1988	-	30	8	13	30	-	39
1980 to 1984	-	-	-	7	-	-	10
1970 to 1979	-	8	8	18	8	13	15
1969 or earlier	-	-	-	-	4	-	8
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	-	6	-	-	39	14	19
Householder 65 years and over	-	28	23	45	70	85	178
Owner-occupied housing units	-	28	23	45	58	77	150
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-	-	6	16
No telephone in unit	-	-	-	-	-	6	14
No vehicle available	-	-	-	-	8	6	15
Complete plumbing facilities	-	698	341	407	977	313	572
1.00 or less persons per room	-	676	333	393	946	313	562
1.01 or more persons per room	-	22	8	14	31	-	10
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-	-	6	22
1.00 or less persons per room	-	-	-	-	-	6	22
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	-	44 707	53 382	53 319	32 395	25 113	24 791
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	-	29 679	32 277	49 855	13 239	13 853	16 424
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	-	48	14	22	115	75	111
Owner-occupied housing units	-	38	6	13	66	59	81
Renter-occupied housing units	-	10	8	9	49	16	30

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Morton County		Mandan city, Morton County			Remainder of Morton County			
	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 201	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204	Tract 205
All housing units	2 932	1 992	1 505	2 703	1 702	229	290	1 075	1 963
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	17	8	20	17	—	—	8	—	3
1985 to 1988	63	49	—	50	36	13	13	31	13
1980 to 1984	412	225	18	373	211	39	14	67	144
1970 to 1979	1 258	1 171	120	1 140	1 023	118	148	386	442
1960 to 1969	360	167	205	348	128	12	39	152	228
1950 to 1959	626	151	306	606	114	20	37	88	183
1940 to 1949	71	67	206	65	45	6	22	62	166
1939 or earlier	125	154	630	104	145	21	9	289	784
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	15	—	9	15	—	—	—	8	2
1 bedroom	317	116	312	306	116	11	—	47	157
2 bedrooms	767	502	410	716	482	51	20	253	558
3 bedrooms	937	1 110	472	833	880	104	230	487	766
4 bedrooms	789	164	237	738	124	51	40	194	346
5 or more bedrooms	107	100	65	95	100	12	—	86	134
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	56	8	—	36	8	20	—	—	2
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	11	12	—	11	12	—	—	—	7
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	2 924	1 992	1 496	2 695	1 702	229	290	1 022	1 872
Source of water, public system or private company	2 751	1 730	1 505	2 688	1 693	63	37	229	1 432
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 700	1 722	1 499	2 647	1 685	53	37	232	1 424
Locking complete plumbing facilities	8	—	6	8	—	—	—	51	30
Owner-occupied housing units	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	15	4
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	2 780	1 900	1 399	2 571	1 638	209	262	921	1 677
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	2 181	1 579	1 268	2 064	1 449	117	130	6	1 145
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	133	126	7	67	31	66	95	516	278
Electricity	328	111	47	313	104	15	7	163	81
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7	14	6	7	14	—	—	102	32
All other fuels	90	70	37	79	40	11	30	132	141
No fuel used	41	—	34	41	—	—	—	2	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	171	112	163	171	112	—	—	18	123
1	673	469	516	656	400	17	69	156	474
2	127	891	453	1 060	780	67	111	378	579
3 or more	809	428	267	684	346	125	82	369	501
Vehicles per household	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 907	1 494	813	1 725	1 249	182	245	782	1 350
1989 to March 1990	137	129	72	123	121	14	8	41	84
1985 to 1988	373	316	94	347	284	26	32	133	201
1980 to 1984	305	325	105	276	311	29	14	124	205
1970 to 1979	687	520	168	599	371	88	149	209	381
1969 or earlier	405	204	374	380	162	25	42	275	479
Renter-occupied housing units	873	406	586	846	389	27	17	139	327
1989 to March 1990	331	231	256	331	231	—	—	54	93
1985 to 1988	318	139	186	301	122	17	17	45	95
1980 to 1984	113	25	75	113	25	—	—	7	54
1970 to 1979	76	—	41	76	—	—	—	20	55
1969 or earlier	35	11	28	25	11	10	—	13	30
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	22	132	63	17	132	5	—	24	30
Householder 65 years and over	521	291	414	507	252	14	39	230	626
Owner-occupied housing units	298	282	293	284	243	14	39	205	504
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	13	4
No telephone in unit	—	8	6	8	—	—	—	6	4
No vehicle available	149	55	82	149	55	—	—	18	105
Complete plumbing facilities	2 772	1 900	1 393	2 563	1 638	209	262	906	1 673
1.00 or less persons per room	2 732	1 847	1 382	2 541	1 585	191	262	894	1 654
Locking complete plumbing facilities	40	53	11	22	53	18	—	12	19
1.00 or less persons per room	8	—	6	8	—	—	—	15	4
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	4
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	36 828	30 774	34 033	37 058	29 043	34 641	39 600	32 860	23 980
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 124	16 247	15 637	17 795	15 964	28 444	22 728	15 199	14 359
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	296	283	249	286	260	10	23	154	307
Owner-occupied housing units	74	115	47	64	92	10	23	114	177
Renter-occupied housing units	222	168	202	222	168	—	—	40	130

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bismarck, ND MSA	Burleigh County		Morton County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Burleigh County				
		Total	Bismarck city	Total	Mondon city	Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
Specified owner-occupied housing units	14 700	10 616	9 006	4 084	2 678	1 260	870	\$19	262	1 636
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	9 995	7 790	6 497	2 205	1 626	859	694	423	237	1 391
Less than \$300	300	134	101	166	59	27	14	—	—	6
\$300 to \$399	637	409	295	228	111	23	21	27	—	15
\$400 to \$499	1 163	835	646	328	206	96	35	60	25	58
\$500 to \$599	1 539	1 110	897	429	334	144	133	42	21	93
\$600 to \$799	3 188	2 609	2 224	579	505	299	217	165	94	414
\$800 to \$999	2 112	1 714	1 487	398	371	177	167	110	69	408
\$1,000 to \$1,499	843	789	694	54	25	85	80	19	28	317
\$1,500 to \$1,999	134	111	78	23	15	—	18	—	—	65
\$2,000 or more	79	79	75	—	—	8	9	—	—	15
Median (dollars)	691	716	726	590	641	705	745	682	764	842
Net mortgaged	4 705	2 826	2 509	1 879	1 052	401	176	96	25	245
Less than \$100	186	76	56	110	19	—	—	—	—	10
\$100 to \$199	1 484	709	567	775	285	76	44	4	5	14
\$200 to \$299	2 340	1 514	1 405	826	616	264	124	74	9	100
\$300 to \$399	553	403	384	150	127	54	—	18	—	91
\$400 to \$499	104	104	77	—	—	7	8	—	11	17
\$500 or more	38	20	20	18	5	—	—	—	—	13
Median (dollars)	224	236	240	205	228	244	231	248	242	298
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	2 762	1 515	1 192	1 247	623	189	95	49	11	83
Less than 20 percent	1 007	479	395	528	236	86	22	6	—	31
20 to 24 percent	378	197	161	181	82	36	—	12	5	6
25 to 29 percent	324	191	156	133	79	8	28	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	257	132	85	125	70	10	—	5	—	—
35 percent or more	736	476	355	260	148	49	33	26	6	33
Not computed	60	40	40	20	8	—	12	—	—	13
Median	24.6	26.6	25.6	22.4	24.4	21.2	28.5	36.5	50.0+	23.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 793	2 718	2 221	1 075	697	303	156	130	41	308
Less than 20 percent	1 734	1 089	926	645	354	129	70	41	9	73
20 to 24 percent	681	500	348	181	129	68	12	33	5	70
25 to 29 percent	646	543	466	103	91	67	50	35	—	46
30 to 34 percent	345	282	227	63	47	18	11	6	23	35
35 percent or more	387	304	254	83	76	21	13	15	4	84
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.2	22.7	22.7	15.6	19.6	21.7	23.3	23.6	31.4	26.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 002	3 040	2 657	962	721	379	290	182	104	423
Less than 20 percent	2 152	1 534	1 369	618	418	191	127	85	38	152
20 to 24 percent	1 193	952	821	241	207	106	87	79	30	142
25 to 29 percent	477	389	328	88	88	44	63	13	24	79
30 to 34 percent	106	99	88	7	—	23	9	5	7	32
35 percent or more	74	66	51	8	8	15	4	—	5	18
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.2	19.9	19.7	16.5	18.2	19.9	21.0	20.4	22.3	22.1
\$50,000 or more	4 143	3 343	2 936	800	637	389	329	158	106	822
Less than 20 percent	3 528	2 814	2 458	714	572	332	293	128	100	630
20 to 24 percent	487	417	370	70	57	44	32	30	6	136
25 to 29 percent	86	86	82	—	—	4	—	—	—	56
30 to 34 percent	21	13	13	8	8	5	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	21	13	13	8	—	8	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.9	14.3	14.2	12.2	12.5	12.6	13.8	14.1	15.6	16.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	10 079	7 872	7 582	2 207	1 821	1 070	733	401	39	910
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	329	213	213	116	85	23	—	—	—	4
\$100 to \$199	1 058	728	716	330	232	28	69	—	—	9
\$200 to \$299	2 157	1 668	1 593	489	393	244	198	47	7	41
\$300 to \$399	3 240	2 520	2 504	720	661	479	237	—	—	389
\$400 to \$499	1 862	1 605	1 540	257	237	219	126	55	12	235
\$500 to \$599	727	622	614	105	102	59	39	27	—	163
\$600 to \$749	319	263	234	56	56	14	28	35	15	32
\$750 to \$999	69	46	38	23	23	15	—	—	—	10
\$1,000 or more	21	13	6	8	8	—	—	—	—	6
No cash rent	297	194	124	103	24	12	13	2	5	21
Median (dollars)	340	348	347	311	320	354	323	348	471	401
HOUSEHOLD IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	2 922	2 057	1 982	865	668	177	208	89	—	110
Less than 20 percent	149	92	92	57	40	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	181	128	128	53	37	16	11	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	269	182	182	87	61	—	17	—	—	4
30 to 34 percent	196	143	133	53	31	9	15	—	—	—
35 percent or more	1 894	1 360	1 322	534	451	134	159	89	—	86
Not computed	233	152	125	81	48	18	6	—	—	20
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	49.8	50.0+	50.0+	48.1	50.0+	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 094	2 421	2 351	673	572	345	207	132	6	188
Less than 20 percent	614	491	488	123	81	69	34	6	—	9
20 to 24 percent	679	503	491	176	163	74	48	31	—	43
25 to 29 percent	681	564	562	117	109	82	75	13	—	46
30 to 34 percent	484	384	367	100	98	34	24	40	—	68
35 percent or more	550	429	421	121	121	86	26	42	6	16
Not computed	86	50	22	36	—	6	—	—	—	—
Median	26.5	26.7	26.7	25.8	26.9	26.8	26.4	32.0	45.0	29.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 840	2 331	2 263	509	440	434	227	143	12	371
Less than 20 percent	1 651	1 313	1 276	338	292	244	162	62	7	213
20 to 24 percent	830	755	744	75	68	159	51	73	—	115
25 to 29 percent	194	142	142	52	46	8	14	8	—	29
30 to 34 percent	69	53	53	16	16	16	—	—	—	11
35 percent or more	18	18	18	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	78	50	30	28	18	—	—	—	5	3
Median	18.7	19.0	19.1	17.5	17.7	19.2	17.9	20.7	12.5	19.1
\$35,000 or more	1 223	1 063	986	160	141	114	91	37	21	241
Less than 20 percent	1 083	931	873	152	134	106	57	35	14	224
20 to 24 percent	94	94	85	—	—	8	21	—	7	11
25 to 29 percent	21	14	6	7	7	—	—	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	25	24	22	1	—	—	13	2	—	—
Median	12.8	13.2	13.1	10.7	10.9	12.5	17.0	12.5	17.8	12.6

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Burleigh County—Con.		Bismarck city, Burleigh County						
	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107
			Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107
Specified owner-occupied housing units	341	618	487	885	1 256	986	1 265	841	928
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	293	577	278	454	859	604	909	665	785
Less than \$300	—	21	6	—	27	26	10	14	—
\$300 to \$399	7	97	21	40	23	66	47	21	14
\$400 to \$499	—	152	65	83	96	63	112	35	40
\$500 to \$599	44	125	22	110	144	98	93	133	103
\$600 to \$799	135	129	86	187	299	197	290	211	315
\$800 to \$999	78	29	58	34	177	133	207	159	222
\$1,000 to \$1,499	26	22	16	—	85	15	90	76	91
\$1,500 to \$1,999	3	2	4	—	—	6	13	11	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	8	—	47	5	—
Median (dollars)	734	512	646	596	705	653	754	735	767
Not mortgaged	48	41	209	431	397	382	356	176	143
Less than \$100	—	2	11	17	—	—	—	—	10
\$100 to \$199	6	17	66	202	76	65	45	44	13
\$200 to \$299	36	14	96	187	260	245	201	124	69
\$300 to \$399	6	2	22	19	54	57	89	—	45
\$400 to \$499	—	6	10	6	7	15	18	8	6
\$500 or more	—	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	—
Median (dollars)	270	207	236	199	243	237	268	231	270
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	30	142	101	268	189	162	99	95	50
Less than 20 percent	6	15	34	115	86	30	15	22	17
20 to 24 percent	—	13	—	41	36	25	14	—	15
25 to 29 percent	13	19	45	18	8	14	36	28	—
30 to 34 percent	6	30	5	27	10	24	—	—	7
35 percent or more	5	65	17	58	49	69	34	33	11
Not computed	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	12	—
Median	28.5	34.0	26.8	21.8	21.2	32.5	27.8	28.5	22.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	59	269	174	297	299	300	303	156	196
Less than 20 percent	11	67	80	132	125	189	154	70	44
20 to 24 percent	8	123	28	56	68	11	21	12	28
25 to 29 percent	—	60	34	52	67	50	61	50	65
30 to 34 percent	28	15	20	33	18	26	22	11	30
35 percent or more	12	4	12	24	21	24	45	13	29
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	31.9	22.7	21.3	21.5	21.8	15.0	19.8	23.3	27.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	129	129	84	223	379	281	384	278	324
Less than 20 percent	39	78	60	152	191	195	221	127	119
20 to 24 percent	64	39	20	62	106	68	87	87	148
25 to 29 percent	20	8	—	9	44	18	63	55	37
30 to 34 percent	—	4	—	—	23	—	13	9	6
35 percent or more	6	—	4	—	15	—	—	—	14
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.0	18.7	10.0	15.6	19.9	16.1	18.3	20.7	21.5
\$50,000 or more	123	78	128	97	389	243	479	312	358
Less than 20 percent	91	69	111	97	332	224	418	280	288
20 to 24 percent	32	9	17	—	44	19	32	32	60
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	10
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	5	—	8	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	8	—	5	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.5	13.7	13.5	10.3	12.6	11.0	12.9	13.8	15.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	154	81	992	1 143	1 070	458	519	733	957
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	79	8	—	8	22	23	69
\$100 to \$199	28	6	243	115	28	3	39	69	154
\$200 to \$299	6	48	329	444	244	75	69	198	85
\$300 to \$399	13	8	170	243	479	147	202	237	275
\$400 to \$499	59	5	109	149	219	148	114	126	280
\$500 to \$599	8	—	32	128	59	29	36	39	57
\$600 to \$749	18	2	18	19	14	32	13	28	37
\$750 to \$999	8	—	—	—	15	10	3	—	—
\$1,000 or more	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	7	12	12	37	12	6	21	13	—
Median (dollars)	440	218	252	297	354	396	354	323	375
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	36	51	423	264	177	72	140	208	371
Less than 20 percent	—	—	38	—	—	—	14	—	40
20 to 24 percent	—	—	31	24	16	—	10	11	36
25 to 29 percent	8	—	43	11	—	—	12	17	87
30 to 34 percent	4	9	49	5	9	—	12	15	31
35 percent or more	18	35	232	206	134	62	86	159	159
Not computed	6	7	30	18	18	10	6	6	18
Median	37.5	50.0+	38.3	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	48.1	32.2
\$10,000 to \$19,999	24	13	339	471	345	171	173	207	226
Less than 20 percent	5	4	147	139	69	31	7	34	24
20 to 24 percent	6	2	54	144	74	13	50	48	19
25 to 29 percent	—	—	36	69	82	55	68	75	82
30 to 34 percent	—	—	66	51	34	26	23	24	30
35 percent or more	6	2	31	68	43	17	26	71	71
Not computed	7	5	5	—	3	8	—	—	—
Median	22.9	20.0	21.9	23.4	26.8	28.6	26.9	26.4	29.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	7	15	152	334	434	147	142	227	236
Less than 20 percent	7	12	93	201	244	62	68	162	124
20 to 24 percent	—	3	41	87	159	69	36	51	95
25 to 29 percent	—	—	9	21	8	11	25	14	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	9	6	16	—	6	—	5
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	—	6
Not computed	—	—	—	19	—	—	7	—	—
Median	17.5	13.1	18.2	17.9	19.2	20.8	20.0	17.9	19.7
\$35,000 or more	87	2	78	74	114	68	64	91	124
Less than 20 percent	79	—	65	68	106	49	61	57	113
20 to 24 percent	—	2	9	6	8	16	3	21	11
25 to 29 percent	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	13	—
Median	11.2	22.5	11.7	14.6	12.5	13.8	12.3	17.0	16.1

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bismarck city, Burleigh County—Con.						Remainder of Burleigh County	
	Tract 108	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)
	324	519	—	1 436	79	—	4	29
Specified owner-occupied housing units	324	519	—	1 436	79	—	4	29
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	217	423	—	1 232	71	—	—	29
Less than \$300	12	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	14	27	—	15	7	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	39	60	—	53	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	60	42	—	78	14	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	73	165	—	351	50	—	—	6
\$800 to \$999	19	110	—	368	—	—	—	8
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	19	—	302	—	—	—	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	7
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	4
Median (dollars)	547	682	—	850	658	—	—	1 031
Not mortgaged	107	96	—	204	8	—	4	—
Less than \$100	8	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	38	4	—	14	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	61	74	—	80	8	—	4	—
\$300 to \$399	—	18	—	80	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	209	248	—	298	275	—	275	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	95	49	—	77	7	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	39	6	—	31	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	18	12	—	—	—	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	25	26	—	33	—	—	—	—
Not computed	6	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Median	21.5	36.5	—	50.0+	27.5	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	117	130	—	224	25	—	4	—
Less than 20 percent	42	41	—	49	—	—	4	—
20 to 24 percent	29	33	—	54	8	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	16	35	—	36	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	13	6	—	31	17	—	—	—
35 percent or more	17	15	—	54	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.8	23.6	—	26.3	31.3	—	12.5	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	81	182	—	403	38	—	12	—
Less than 20 percent	53	85	—	144	22	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	20	79	—	136	8	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	13	—	73	8	—	8	—
30 to 34 percent	—	5	—	32	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	18	—	—	4	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.0	20.4	—	22.1	18.9	—	28.8	—
\$50,000 or more	31	158	—	732	9	—	17	—
Less than 20 percent	31	128	—	540	9	—	13	—
20 to 24 percent	—	30	—	136	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	56	—	—	4	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.9	14.1	—	16.5	17.5	—	13.8	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	336	401	7	870	94	2	—	—
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	26	—	—	9	28	2	—	—
\$200 to \$299	55	47	—	41	6	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	120	235	—	389	7	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	84	55	6	211	39	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	44	27	—	155	8	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	35	—	32	6	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	7	2	1	13	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	364	348	463	397	412	163	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	106	89	—	102	30	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	4	8	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
35 percent or more	91	89	—	86	18	—	—	—
Not computed	7	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	37.5	—	—	—
\$5,000 to \$19,999	94	132	—	180	11	2	—	—
Less than 20 percent	15	6	—	9	5	2	—	—
20 to 24 percent	15	31	—	43	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	36	13	—	46	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	13	40	—	60	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	15	42	—	16	6	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Median	27.4	32.0	—	28.8	35.4	12.5	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	77	143	1	363	7	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	40	62	—	213	7	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	26	73	—	107	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	11	8	—	29	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.7	20.7	—	19.0	17.5	—	—	—
\$35,000 or more	59	37	6	225	46	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	59	35	6	208	46	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.9	12.5	12.5	12.6	10.0—	—	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Burleigh County—Con.						
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114	Tract 115
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	262	200	262	618	109	126
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	—	237	159	222	577	44	25
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	21	7	5
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	97	5	12
\$400 to \$499	—	25	5	—	152	4	3
\$500 to \$599	—	21	15	30	125	20	2
\$600 to \$799	—	94	63	85	129	8	—
\$800 to \$999	—	69	40	78	29	—	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	28	15	26	22	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	21	3	2	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	764	795	792	512	543	380
Not mortgaged	—	25	41	40	41	65	101
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	2	—	18
\$100 to \$199	—	5	—	6	17	55	59
\$200 to \$299	—	9	20	28	14	10	24
\$300 to \$399	—	—	11	6	2	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	11	10	—	6	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	242	352	268	207	148	154
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	—	11	6	23	142	62	79
Less than 20 percent	—	—	6	6	15	23	40
20 to 24 percent	—	5	6	—	13	—	12
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	6	19	6	4
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	6	30	6	5
35 percent or more	—	6	—	5	65	27	18
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	50.0+	22.5	29.6	34.0	31.7	19.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	41	84	34	269	39	26
Less than 20 percent	—	9	24	11	67	26	22
20 to 24 percent	—	5	16	—	123	6	2
25 to 29 percent	—	—	10	—	60	7	—
30 to 34 percent	—	23	4	11	15	—	2
35 percent or more	—	4	30	12	4	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	31.4	26.0	32.7	22.7	16.4	10.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	104	20	91	129	8	19
Less than 20 percent	—	38	8	17	78	8	16
20 to 24 percent	—	30	6	56	39	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	24	6	12	8	—	3
30 to 34 percent	—	7	—	—	4	—	—
35 percent or more	—	5	—	6	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	22.3	21.7	22.5	18.7	10.0	10.0
\$50,000 or more	—	106	90	114	78	—	2
Less than 20 percent	—	100	90	82	69	—	2
20 to 24 percent	—	6	—	32	9	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	15.6	13.4	16.2	13.7	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	32	40	60	79	14	65
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	4	—	8
\$200 to \$299	—	7	—	—	48	9	11
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	6	8	—	2
\$400 to \$499	—	6	24	20	5	—	10
\$500 to \$599	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	15	—	12	2	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	4	8	7	12	5	34
Median (dollars)	—	606	488	602	219	288	223
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	—	—	8	6	51	—	10
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	9	—	1
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	35	—	3
Not computed	—	—	8	6	7	—	6
Median	—	50.0+	—	—	50.0+	—	32
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	6	8	13	11	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	6	2	—	4
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
30 to 34 percent	—	—	8	—	—	—	9
35 percent or more	—	6	—	—	2	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	7	5	—	16
Median	—	45.0	32.5	22.5	22.5	—	30.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	11	8	—	15	14	20
Less than 20 percent	—	7	—	—	12	9	9
20 to 24 percent	—	—	8	—	3	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	4	—	—	—	5	11
Median	—	12.5	22.5	—	13.1	12.5	10.0
\$35,000 or more	—	15	16	41	2	—	3
Less than 20 percent	—	8	16	33	—	—	1
20 to 24 percent	—	7	—	—	2	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	19.7	12.5	13.4	22.5	—	10.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Morton County		Mandan city, Morton County			Remainder of Morton County			
	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 201	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204	Tract 205
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 699	555	712	1 594	372	105	183	228	890
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	1 109	369	353	1 016	257	93	112	114	260
Less than \$300	23	7	36	23	—	—	7	25	75
\$300 to \$399	62	14	41	62	8	—	6	35	76
\$400 to \$499	167	36	65	128	13	39	23	21	39
\$500 to \$599	244	56	77	210	47	34	9	17	35
\$600 to \$799	361	97	84	351	70	10	27	8	29
\$800 to \$999	226	112	50	216	105	10	7	8	2
\$1,000 to \$1,499	18	32	—	18	7	—	25	—	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999	8	15	—	8	7	—	8	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	646	731	547	661	734	514	721	394	379
Net mortgaged	590	186	359	578	115	12	71	114	630
Less than \$100	8	—	11	8	—	—	—	7	84
\$100 to \$199	142	65	114	130	41	12	24	90	364
\$200 to \$299	354	83	208	354	54	—	29	17	164
\$300 to \$399	86	29	21	86	20	—	9	—	14
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	9	5	—	—	—	9	—	4
Median (dollars)	234	223	219	235	222	175	226	166	161
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	325	140	211	315	97	10	43	83	488
Less than 20 percent	99	34	103	99	34	—	—	37	255
20 to 24 percent	37	21	37	37	8	—	13	10	76
25 to 29 percent	51	16	12	51	16	—	—	2	52
30 to 34 percent	25	16	36	25	9	—	7	13	35
35 percent or more	105	53	23	95	30	10	23	15	64
Not computed	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	6	6
Median	27.2	29.7	20.3	26.7	27.0	37.5	50.0+	20.7	19.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	497	99	189	450	58	47	41	59	231
Less than 20 percent	238	54	105	228	21	10	33	45	203
20 to 24 percent	102	15	39	75	15	27	—	14	11
25 to 29 percent	50	7	40	44	7	6	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent	47	8	—	47	—	—	8	—	8
35 percent or more	60	15	5	56	15	4	—	—	3
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.5	17.7	15.6	19.7	22.7	22.5	14.0	12.3	11.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	448	188	172	418	131	30	57	52	102
Less than 20 percent	233	87	149	213	56	20	31	50	99
20 to 24 percent	141	79	16	131	60	10	19	2	3
25 to 29 percent	66	15	7	66	15	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
35 percent or more	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.5	20.4	12.9	19.7	20.8	17.7	14.2	10.9	10.0-
\$50,000 or more	429	128	140	411	86	18	42	34	69
Less than 20 percent	401	89	125	383	64	18	25	34	65
20 to 24 percent	20	31	15	20	22	—	9	—	4
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.1	17.2	11.4	12.0	17.1	12.5	17.8	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	873	389	586	846	389	27	—	84	275
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	42	14	29	42	14	—	—	4	27
\$100 to \$199	104	48	80	104	48	—	—	23	75
\$200 to \$299	219	18	166	209	18	10	—	15	71
\$300 to \$399	354	117	196	348	117	6	—	—	53
\$400 to \$499	70	117	55	65	117	5	—	15	—
\$500 to \$599	28	43	31	28	43	—	—	—	3
\$600 to \$749	26	16	14	26	16	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	7	16	—	7	16	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	15	—	15	9	—	6	—	27	46
Median (dollars)	312	394	305	312	394	327	—	207	220
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	258	178	232	258	178	—	—	39	158
Less than 20 percent	27	—	13	27	—	—	—	3	14
20 to 24 percent	28	—	9	28	—	—	—	3	13
25 to 29 percent	41	—	20	41	—	—	—	2	24
30 to 34 percent	31	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	22
35 percent or more	123	158	170	123	158	—	—	15	68
Not computed	8	20	20	8	20	—	—	16	17
Median	34.7	50.0+	50.0+	34.7	50.0+	—	—	47.5	34.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999	306	81	191	300	81	6	—	25	70
Less than 20 percent	24	16	41	24	16	—	—	13	29
20 to 24 percent	115	9	39	115	9	—	—	2	6
25 to 29 percent	70	11	28	70	11	—	—	—	2
30 to 34 percent	37	30	31	37	30	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	54	15	52	54	15	—	—	—	—
Not computed	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	10	20
Median	25.8	30.7	27.8	25.8	30.7	—	—	14.2	18.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	233	105	118	217	105	16	—	16	37
Less than 20 percent	170	46	92	154	46	16	—	1	29
20 to 24 percent	31	25	12	31	25	—	—	7	—
25 to 29 percent	23	18	5	23	18	—	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent	—	16	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	9	—	9	9	—	—	—	2	8
Median	16.1	21.3	16.8	16.4	21.3	14.0	—	24.3	14.2
\$35,000 or more	76	25	45	71	25	5	—	4	10
Less than 20 percent	69	25	45	64	25	5	—	4	9
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.7	10.5	10.0-	12.7	10.5	12.5	—	10.0	10.0-

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bismarck, ND MSA	Burleigh County		Morton County
		Total	Bismarck city	
Occupied housing units -----	30 892	22 277	18 964	8 615
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990 -----	399	356	304	43
1985 to 1988 -----	1 194	1 039	825	155
1980 to 1984 -----	3 715	2 890	2 337	825
1970 to 1979 -----	11 119	8 010	6 536	3 109
1960 to 1969 -----	4 641	3 655	3 347	986
1950 to 1959 -----	4 320	3 062	2 899	1 258
1940 to 1949 -----	1 683	1 190	1 114	493
1939 or earlier -----	3 821	2 075	1 602	1 746
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom -----	289	268	268	21
1 bedroom -----	3 268	2 532	2 434	736
2 bedrooms -----	8 666	6 439	5 807	2 227
3 bedrooms -----	11 243	7 742	6 075	3 501
4 bedrooms -----	5 710	4 038	3 324	1 672
5 or more bedrooms -----	1 716	1 258	1 056	458
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities -----	30 775	22 197	18 912	8 578
Source of water, public system or private company -----	27 600	20 561	18 958	7 039
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	26 873	19 902	18 909	6 971
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	117	84	56	33
Owner-occupied housing units -----	81	54	33	27
Renter-occupied housing units -----	36	30	23	6
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas -----	23 649	17 532	16 286	6 117
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	2 484	1 424	156	1 060
Electricity -----	2 796	2 066	1 700	730
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	335	174	54	161
All other fuels -----	1 319	849	536	470
No fuel used -----	309	232	232	77
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None -----	1 868	1 289	1 249	579
1 -----	8 902	6 633	6 185	2 269
2 -----	12 464	9 051	7 726	3 413
3 or more -----	7 658	5 304	3 804	2 354
Vehicles per household -----	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	20 904	14 606	11 644	6 298
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 175	1 715	1 399	460
1985 to 1988 -----	4 648	3 573	2 807	1 075
1980 to 1984 -----	4 064	3 000	2 363	1 064
1970 to 1979 -----	5 542	3 580	2 820	1 962
1969 or earlier -----	4 475	2 738	2 255	1 737
Renter-occupied housing units -----	9 988	7 671	7 320	2 317
1989 to March 1990 -----	4 034	3 077	2 939	957
1985 to 1988 -----	3 953	3 170	3 056	783
1980 to 1984 -----	1 055	787	770	268
1970 to 1979 -----	724	532	462	192
1969 or earlier -----	222	105	93	117
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit -----	666	401	354	265
Householder 65 years and over -----	6 129	4 050	3 617	2 079
Owner-occupied housing units -----	4 310	2 731	2 346	1 579
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	61	38	16	23
No telephone in unit -----	56	32	12	24
No vehicle available -----	1 269	860	831	409
Complete plumbing facilities -----	30 775	22 193	18 908	8 582
1.00 or less persons per room -----	30 366	21 911	18 703	8 455
1.01 or more persons per room -----	409	282	205	127
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	117	84	56	33
1.00 or less persons per room -----	117	84	56	33
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	38 000	40 684	41 296	31 776
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	19 856	20 854	20 543	16 551
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	3 643	2 371	2 025	1 272
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 358	834	571	524
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 285	1 537	1 454	748

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bismarck, ND MSA	Burleigh County		
		Total	Bismarck city	Morton County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	14 591	10 544	8 945	4 047
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage	9 910	7 739	6 457	2 171
Less than \$300	300	134	101	166
\$300 to \$399	637	409	295	228
\$400 to \$499	1 143	828	639	315
\$500 to \$599	1 530	1 101	897	429
\$600 to \$799	3 181	2 602	2 217	579
\$800 to \$999	2 079	1 702	1 477	377
\$1,000 to \$1,499	837	783	688	54
\$1,500 to \$1,999	124	101	68	23
\$2,000 or more	79	79	75	-
Median (dollars)	690	715	725	589
Not mortgaged	4 681	2 805	2 488	1 876
Less than \$100	186	76	56	110
\$100 to \$199	1 472	700	558	772
\$200 to \$299	2 328	1 502	1 393	826
\$300 to \$399	553	403	384	150
\$400 to \$499	104	104	77	-
\$500 or more	38	20	20	18
Median (dollars)	224	237	240	205
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000	2 744	1 513	1 192	1 231
Less than 20 percent	1 004	479	395	525
20 to 24 percent	378	197	161	181
25 to 29 percent	311	191	156	120
30 to 34 percent	257	132	85	125
35 percent or more	734	474	355	260
Not computed	60	40	40	20
Median	24.5	24.6	25.6	22.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 787	2 712	2 215	1 075
Less than 20 percent	1 734	1 089	926	645
20 to 24 percent	681	500	348	181
25 to 29 percent	646	543	456	103
30 to 34 percent	339	276	221	63
35 percent or more	387	304	254	83
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	21.2	22.7	22.6	15.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3 947	2 994	2 618	953
Less than 20 percent	2 117	1 499	1 341	618
20 to 24 percent	1 177	945	814	232
25 to 29 percent	473	385	324	88
30 to 34 percent	106	99	88	7
35 percent or more	74	66	51	8
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	19.2	20.0	19.7	16.4
\$50,000 or more	4 113	3 325	2 920	788
Less than 20 percent	3 498	2 796	2 442	702
20 to 24 percent	487	417	370	70
25 to 29 percent	86	86	82	-
30 to 34 percent	21	13	13	8
35 percent or more	21	13	13	8
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	13.9	14.3	14.2	12.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	9 756	7 563	7 316	2 193
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100	309	199	199	110
\$100 to \$199	1 009	687	677	322
\$200 to \$299	2 063	1 574	1 538	489
\$300 to \$399	3 173	2 453	2 439	720
\$400 to \$499	1 816	1 559	1 494	257
\$500 to \$599	687	582	574	105
\$600 to \$749	312	256	227	56
\$750 to \$999	69	46	38	23
\$1,000 or more	21	13	6	8
No cash rent	297	194	124	103
Median (dollars)	340	348	347	312
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000	2 758	1 907	1 869	851
Less than 20 percent	143	86	86	57
20 to 24 percent	181	128	128	53
25 to 29 percent	249	170	170	79
30 to 34 percent	181	128	125	53
35 percent or more	1 777	1 243	1 235	534
Not computed	227	152	125	75
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 010	2 337	2 271	673
Less than 20 percent	599	476	475	123
20 to 24 percent	664	488	478	176
25 to 29 percent	661	544	542	117
30 to 34 percent	473	373	356	100
35 percent or more	527	406	398	121
Not computed	86	50	22	36
Median	26.5	26.6	26.6	25.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 769	2 260	2 194	509
Less than 20 percent	1 595	1 257	1 222	338
20 to 24 percent	822	747	736	75
25 to 29 percent	187	135	135	52
30 to 34 percent	69	53	53	16
35 percent or more	18	18	18	-
Not computed	78	50	30	28
Median	18.8	19.1	19.2	17.5
\$35,000 or more	1 219	1 059	982	160
Less than 20 percent	1 079	927	869	152
20 to 24 percent	94	94	85	-
25 to 29 percent	21	14	6	7
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-
Not computed	25	24	22	1
Median	12.8	13.2	13.1	10.7

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bismarck, ND MSA	Burleigh County	
		Total	Bismarck city
Occupied housing units -----	330	290	234
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990 -----	-	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	2	2	-
1980 to 1984 -----	15	15	15
1970 to 1979 -----	129	118	92
1960 to 1969 -----	63	51	49
1950 to 1959 -----	63	63	53
1940 to 1949 -----	15	6	-
1939 or earlier -----	43	35	25
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom -----	7	7	7
1 bedroom -----	63	46	42
2 bedrooms -----	106	103	101
3 bedrooms -----	125	117	71
4 bedrooms -----	15	15	13
5 or more bedrooms -----	14	2	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	330	290	234
Source of water, public system or private company -----	323	283	234
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	321	281	234
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas -----	219	179	159
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	16	16	-
Electricity -----	88	88	68
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	-	-	-
All other fuels -----	7	7	7
No fuel used -----	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None -----	71	63	40
1 -----	149	143	130
2 -----	67	61	45
3 or more -----	43	23	19
Vehicles per household -----	1.3	1.2	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	93	67	54
1989 to March 1990 -----	24	21	19
1985 to 1988 -----	42	22	13
1980 to 1984 -----	6	6	6
1970 to 1979 -----	12	9	7
1969 or earlier -----	9	9	9
Renter-occupied housing units -----	237	223	180
1989 to March 1990 -----	138	130	93
1985 to 1988 -----	79	79	73
1980 to 1984 -----	20	14	14
1970 to 1979 -----	-	-	-
1969 or earlier -----	-	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit -----	106	100	69
Householder 65 years and over -----	8	5	5
Owner-occupied housing units -----	3	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	-	-	-
No vehicle available -----	5	5	5
Complete plumbing facilities -----	330	290	234
1.00 or less persons per room -----	240	208	160
1.01 or more persons per room -----	90	82	74
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	38,270	35,609	35,555
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	10,871	11,367	12,540
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	168	151	112
Owner-occupied housing units -----	3	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	165	151	112

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bismarck, ND MSA	Burleigh County	
		Total	Bismarck city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	60	45	34
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	36	24	13
Less than \$300	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	7	7	7
\$500 to \$599	9	9	—
\$600 to \$799	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999	20	8	6
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	858	571	446
Not mortgaged	24	21	21
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	12	9	9
\$200 to \$299	12	12	12
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	200	206	206
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	5	2	—
Less than 20 percent	3	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	2	2	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	14.2	45.0	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	6	6	6
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	6	6
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	32.5	32.5	32.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	35	35	28
Less than 20 percent	35	35	28
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0
\$50,000 or more	14	2	—
Less than 20 percent	14	2	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.5	17.5	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	237	223	180
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	6	—	—
\$100 to \$199	49	41	39
\$200 to \$299	71	71	32
\$300 to \$399	55	55	53
\$400 to \$499	20	20	20
\$500 to \$599	29	29	29
\$600 to \$749	7	7	7
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	277	298	357
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	142	128	91
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	20	12	12
30 to 34 percent	15	15	8
35 percent or more	101	101	71
Not computed	6	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	48	48	44
Less than 20 percent	7	7	5
20 to 24 percent	2	2	—
25 to 29 percent	11	11	11
30 to 34 percent	5	5	5
35 percent or more	23	23	23
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	34.0	34.0	35.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	47	47	45
Less than 20 percent	39	39	37
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	16.9	16.9	17.1
\$35,000 or more	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Bismarck, ND MSA	B3 B31	17.7	33 270	18.0	BISMARCK CITY, BURLEIGH COUNTY—Con.				
BURLEIGH COUNTY					Tract 111 (pt.)	6 363	14.8	2 494	14.9
Total	60 131	16.6	23 B03	16.4	Tract 112 (pt.)	1 367	16.9	496	15.3
Bismarck city	49 256	14.6	20 038	14.5	Tract 113 (pt.)	1B	55.6	B	50.0
MORTON COUNTY					REMAINDER OF BURLEIGH COUNTY				
Total	23 700	20.4	9 467	22.0	Tract 103 (pt.)	2	100.0	6	16.7
Mandan city	15 177	13.0	5 910	13.3	Tract 106 (pt.)	12B	14.1	41	14.6
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN BURLEIGH COUNTY					Tract 109 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 103	6 496	11.8	2 507	11.9	Tract 110 (pt.)	2 197	16.1	754	15.4
Tract 106	4 464	15.0	1 756	15.4	Tract 111 (pt.)	963	14.4	344	16.6
Tract 109	3 047	16.4	977	16.1	Tract 112 (pt.)	1 848	15.3	419	16.9
Tract 110	2 539	16.0	890	15.4	Tract 113 (pt.)	3 315	38.5	1 061	38.1
Tract 111	7 326	14.8	2 B38	15.1	Tract 114	837	14.7	422	16.1
Tract 112	3 215	16.0	915	16.1	Tract 115	1 5B5	35.4	71B	37.9
Tract 113	3 333	3B.6	1 069	3B.2	TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN MORTON COUNTY				
BISMARCK CITY, BURLEIGH COUNTY					Tract 202	7 751	13.1	2 926	12.8
Tract 101	2 930	16.1	1 673	16.2	Tract 203	5 455	12.3	1 95B	11.8
Tract 102	5 206	12.2	2 438	11.B	MANDAN CITY, MORTON COUNTY				
Tract 103 (pt.)	6 494	11.8	2 501	11.9	Tract 201	3 374	15.5	1 505	16.3
Tract 104	4 049	16.1	1 803	15.6	Tract 202 (pt.)	7 085	12.6	2 703	12.5
Tract 105	5 13B	16.8	1 920	16.4	Tract 203 (pt.)	4 71B	12.0	1 702	11.8
Tract 106 (pt.)	4 336	15.0	1 715	15.5	REMAINDER OF MORTON COUNTY				
Tract 107	5 515	13.2	2 123	12.7	Tract 202 (pt.)	666	18.3	223	16.1
Tract 108	4 451	15.8	1 754	16.1	Tract 203 (pt.)	737	14.2	256	12.1
Tract 109 (pt.)	3 047	16.4	977	16.1	Tract 204	2 926	26.0	1 121	27.3
Tract 110 (pt.)	342	15.5	136	15.4	Tract 205	4 194	44.6	1 957	47.3

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"
Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force." In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an off season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may underestimate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work underestimate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Cambodian
	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish	
All other languages	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years									
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more	
One person (unrelated individual).											
Under 65 years.....	\$6,310										
65 years and over	6,451	\$6,451									
65 years and over	5,947	5,947									
Two persons.....	8,076										
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547								
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515								
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990							
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619						
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572					
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259				
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828			
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230		
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973	

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising “Other Asian.”

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Pacific Islander” by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Hawaiian” as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Samoan” or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Guamanian” or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising “Other Pacific Islander.”

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the “White,” “Black,” “American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut,” and the “Asian or Pacific Islander” race categories described above. Persons reporting in the “Other race” category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—“Indian (Amer.),” “Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API),” and “Other race”—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses “Comparability.”)

The written entries under “Indian (Amer.)” and “Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)” were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the “Other race” category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under “Other race” underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father’s (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the “Other race” circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for “Other race” and “Other API” responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the “Other race” category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sn Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may underestimate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship".)

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, Evans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980 costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, sawmill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly over-reported; the number of vans and trucks slightly under-reported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C. Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SE}(9,948) &= \sqrt{5(9,948)(1 - 9,948/21,220)} \\ &= 163 \text{ persons.} \end{aligned}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$\begin{aligned} [9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)] \\ \text{or} \\ 9,654 \text{ to } 10,242 \end{aligned}$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE(1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18

6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
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Persons in All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Group Quarters

17	Persons in Group Quarters
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STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

- 1 Householder
- 2 Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

Group	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner	Renter
		White Householder Householder of Hispanic origin
	White Householder	Rent
	Householder of Hispanic Origin	
	Value	
1	Less than \$20,000	101
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999	102
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999	103
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999	104
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999	105
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999	106
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999	107
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999	108
9	\$300,000 or more	109
10	Other ¹	110
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin	111-120
	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10	
11-20	Black Householder	121-140
	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	
21-40	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder	141-160
	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	
41-60	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder	161-180
	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	
61-80	Householder of Other Race	181-200
	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	
81-100	Vacant Housing Units	
	1	Vacant for rent
	2	Vacant for sale
	3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²														
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000	
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5 \hat{Y} \left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹													
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p} (100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—North Dakota

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.3	1.6	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.0
Citizenship.....	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	1.9	1.8	1.3	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	2.1	1.9	0.9
Household type.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.4
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.4
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did not use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the 1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
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Your answers are confidential	2
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What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
4 1	1 9 4 9	0 9	1 9 8 1
0 0 0 0 0	1 ● 8 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 ● 0 0	1 ● 8 0 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1 ●	9 ● 1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0 1 0	9 ● 1 0 1 ●
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 ● 4 0	4 ● 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 ● 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 ●	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.
If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.
If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.
If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).
If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.
If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. **Attached** means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a **one-family detached house**; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else.

Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No**, **lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service** as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark Yes:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. *If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

23a. *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

b. *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for Drove alone.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

24a. Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the **p.m.** circle.

b. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.

25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

b. Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

27. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."

b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following –	Do not enter –
Metal furniture manufacturing	Furniture company
Retail grocery store	Grocery store
Petroleum refining	Oil company
Cattle ranch	Ranch

29. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following –	Do not enter –
Production clerk	Clerk
Carpenter's helper	Helper
Auto engine mechanic	Mechanic
Registered nurse	Nurse

30. Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

31a. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

a. Include wages and salaries from *all* jobs before deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.

b. Include *NONFARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.

c. Include *FARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also exclude amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.

d. Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

e. Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.

f. Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.

g. Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.

h. Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90



OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM

Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

**Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

Para personas de habla hispana —
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle → and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

		PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.		Last name First name Middle initial		Last name First name Middle initial	
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.		START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born / or adopted <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Stepson/ stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative	
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut	
 If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.		 <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API		 <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API	
 If Other race, print race.		 <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)		 <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.		a. Age 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0	b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 9 0 1 0	a. Age 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0	b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 9 0 1 0
 b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.		2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person.		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	
FOR CENSUS USE		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister
<input type="radio"/> Natural-born	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother
or adopted	
son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Grandchild
	<input type="radio"/> Other relative
<input type="radio"/> Stepson/	
stepdaughter	
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner
<input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female
O White	
O Black or Negro	
O Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)	
[]	
<input type="radio"/> Eskimo	
<input type="radio"/> Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander (APT)
<input type="radio"/> Chinese	<input type="radio"/> Japanese
<input type="radio"/> Filipino	<input type="radio"/> Asian Indian
<input type="radio"/> Hawaiian	<input type="radio"/> Samoan
<input type="radio"/> Korean	<input type="radio"/> Guamanian
<input type="radio"/> Vietnamese	<input type="radio"/> Other API
[]	
O Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
[]	[]
0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1 0 0	9 0 1 0 1 0 0
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0
O Now married	
O Separated	
O Widowed	
O Never married	
O Divorced	
O No (not Spanish/Hispanic)	
O Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano	
O Yes, Puerto Rican	
O Yes, Cuban	
O Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinian, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	
[]	
O	
O	

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). No

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —
H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

Yes No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

Yes No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

Less than \$10,000 \$70,000 to \$74,999
 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$75,000 to \$79,999
 \$15,000 to \$19,999 \$80,000 to \$89,999
 \$20,000 to \$24,999 \$90,000 to \$99,999
 \$25,000 to \$29,999 \$100,000 to \$124,999
 \$30,000 to \$34,999 \$125,000 to \$149,999
 \$35,000 to \$39,999 \$150,000 to \$174,999
 \$40,000 to \$44,999 \$175,000 to \$199,999
 \$45,000 to \$49,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999
 \$50,000 to \$54,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999
 \$55,000 to \$59,999 \$300,000 to \$399,999
 \$60,000 to \$64,999 \$400,000 to \$499,999
 \$65,000 to \$69,999 \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

Less than \$80 \$375 to \$399
 \$80 to \$99 \$400 to \$424
 \$100 to \$124 \$425 to \$449
 \$125 to \$149 \$450 to \$474
 \$150 to \$174 \$475 to \$499
 \$175 to \$199 \$500 to \$524
 \$200 to \$224 \$525 to \$549
 \$225 to \$249 \$550 to \$599
 \$250 to \$274 \$600 to \$649
 \$275 to \$299 \$650 to \$699
 \$300 to \$324 \$700 to \$749
 \$325 to \$349 \$750 to \$999
 \$350 to \$374 \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

Yes No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied	C. Months vacant	D. DO	ID
0 0	First form	<input type="radio"/> Regular	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	[]
1 1	Cont'n	<input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	[]
2 2			2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	[]
3 3			3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	[]
4 4			4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	[]
5 5			5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	[]
6 6			6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	[]
7 7			7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	[]
8 8			8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	[]
9 9			9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	[]
C1. Vacancy status		E. Complete after		
<input type="radio"/> For rent		<input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ	0 LR 0 TC 0 QA JIC 1	[]
<input type="radio"/> For sale only		<input type="radio"/> For migrant workers	0 P/F 0 RE 0 I/T 0	[]
<input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied		<input type="radio"/> Other vacant	0 MV 0 ED 0 EN	[]
			0 P0 0 P3 0 P6 JIC 2	[]
			0 P1 0 P4 0 IA	[]
			0 P2 0 P5 0 SM 0	[]
C2. Is this unit boarded up?		F. Cov.		
<input type="radio"/> Yes		<input type="radio"/> No	0 1b 0 1a 0 7 0 H1	[]

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier</p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used</p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used</p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms</p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?</p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used</p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means</p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or water not used</p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge</p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more</p>	<p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more</p>	<p>9 8 ? 6 5 4 3 2 ● 0</p> <p>9 8 ? 6 5 4 3 2 ● 0</p> <p>9 8 ? 6 5 4 3 2 1 0</p> <p>9 8 ? 6 5 4 3 2 1 0</p>

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt Go to H23b
- Yes, contract to purchase
- No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

- No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- Yes, taxes included in payment
- No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- Yes, insurance included in payment
- No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- Yes
- No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

- No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

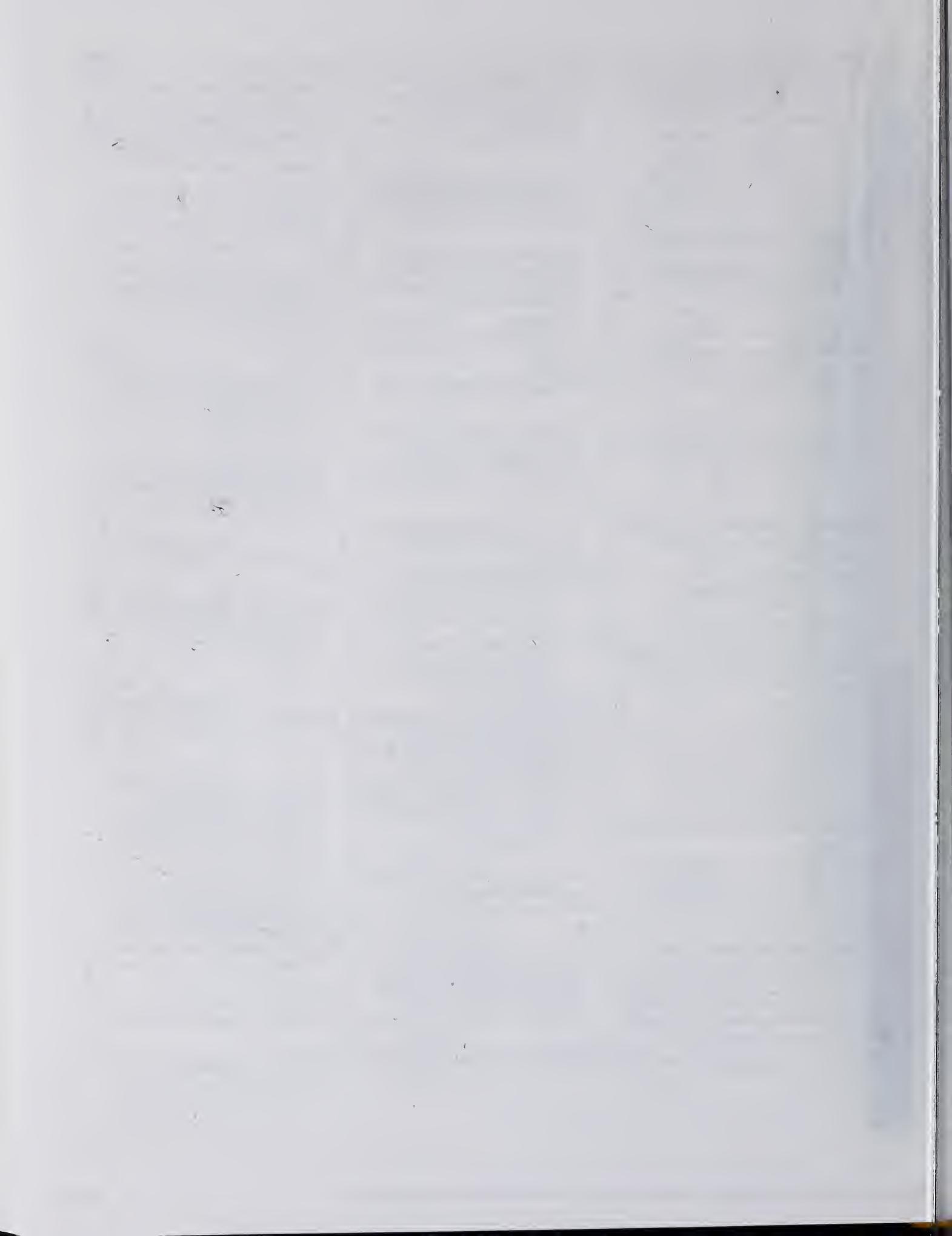
\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. 

PERSON 1		
<p>Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____</p> <p>8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? _____</p> <p>(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)</p>		
<p>9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States</p>		
<p>10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950</p>		
<p>11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>		
<p>12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No school completed</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Kindergarten</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 9th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 10th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 11th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA</p> <p><input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE — high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MED, MSW, MBA)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)</p>		
<p>13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)</p>		
<p>14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p>		
<p>b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</p> <p>(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)</p> <p>(2) Name of county in the U.S. _____</p> <p>(3) Name of city or town in the U.S. _____</p> <p>(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits</p>		
<p>15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16</p>		
<p>b. What is this language? _____</p> <p>(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)</p>		
<p>c. How well does this person speak English?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all</p>		
<p>16. When was this person born?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person</p>		
<p>17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18</p>		
<p>b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later</p> <p><input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Any other time</p>		
<p>c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?</p> <p>_____ Years</p>		
<p>18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —</p> <p>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>		
<p>19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —</p> <p>a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>		
<p>If this person is a female —</p> <p>20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</p> <p>None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 11 <input type="radio"/> 12</p>		
<p>21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25</p>		
<p>b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</p> <p>_____ Hours</p>		
<p>22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</p> <p>a. Address (Number and street) _____</p> <p>(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)</p> <p>b. Name of city, town, or post office _____</p>		
<p>c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits</p>		
<p>d. County _____</p>		
<p>e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____</p>		

<p>23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car <input type="radio"/> Walked <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Skip to 28 <input type="radio"/> Ferryboat <input type="radio"/> Other method <input type="radio"/> Taxicab</p> <p>If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.</p> <p>b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Drove alone <input type="radio"/> 5 people <input type="radio"/> 2 people <input type="radio"/> 6 people <input type="radio"/> 3 people <input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people <input type="radio"/> 4 people <input type="radio"/> 10 or more people</p>	<p>28. Industry or Employer</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle → <input type="radio"/> and print the branch of the Armed Forces.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> (Name of company, business, or other employer)</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> (For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)</p>	<p>32. INCOME IN 1989 —</p> <p>Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p> <p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="radio"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> a.m. <input type="radio"/> p.m.</p> <p>b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Minutes — Skip to 28</p>	<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> (For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icier)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> (For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)</p>	<p>b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="radio"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="radio"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="radio"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization <input type="radio"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) <input type="radio"/> State GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm</p>	<p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="radio"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="radio"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27</p> <p>b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job</p>	<p>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 32</p> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Weeks</p>	<p>g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="radio"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="radio"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1989 <input type="radio"/> 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1987</p> <p>Go to 28 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 Skip to 32 <input type="radio"/> to 29 <input type="radio"/> 1979 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Never worked</p>	<p>31b. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hours</p>	<p>33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None OR <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="radio"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> Annual amount — Dollars</p>

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)—These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

• *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

• *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- **People:** Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- **Business and industry:** Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- **Housing and construction:** Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- **Farms:** Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- **Governments:** Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- **Foreign trade:** Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- **Other nations:** Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 2 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population sub- jects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population sub- jects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Metropoli- tan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population sub- jects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population sub- jects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

Geographic areas

Description

STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2,3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2,3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2,3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

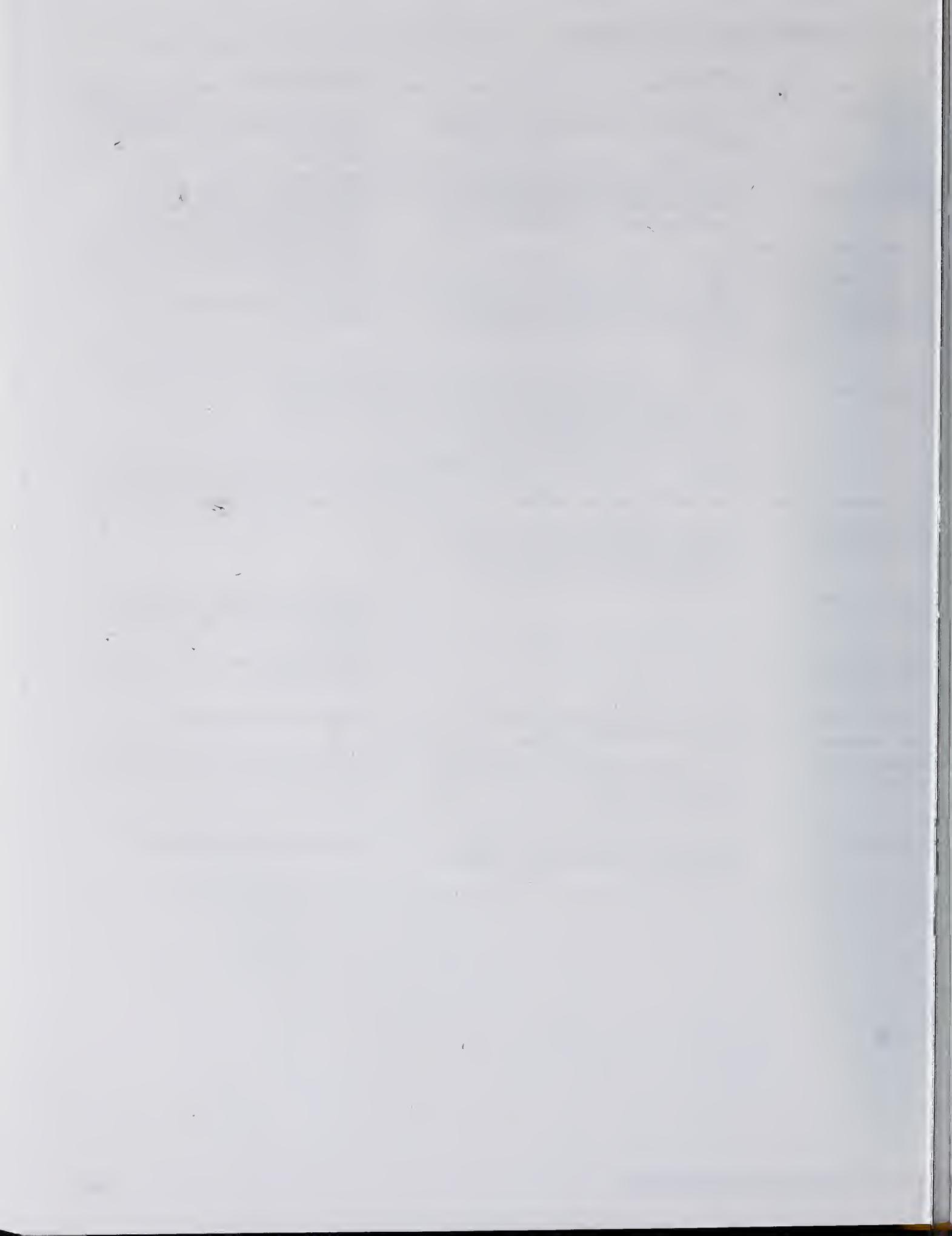
¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	Various computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series).	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/ Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
3 Percent—Elderly	As above, but includes only households with at least one person age 60 or more	Same as for 5-percent sample
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

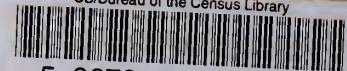


APPENDIX G. Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).



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